G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

1914-15 (Edn.)

Later references.

File No. 67/14-15

Serial Nos. 1, 2 & 3

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1, 2 & 3

Part B for April, 1915.

SUBJECT.

Report on public Instruction in Mysore 1913 14.

To The D.G. of Edn. in Mysore.
" Rev. Commr. in Mysore
" D.C's of districts.
" Heads of depts.

No 4005-521/Edn. 67-14-3/15-4-15

Reviews the report on public Instruction in Mysore for 1913-14

GPB—10,000—23 3 15

Uniformly accepted
12/8/15.

G.R.S. 11] 1914-15 1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Edn)

NOTES.

File No. 67

FILE HEADING.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1913-14.

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies. / Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Submd. with a draft & fair letter to the D.P.I. of Edn: calling for the timely submission of the Report.

8/9/14

2

22.7.14

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15 6-12

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Edn File No. 67 of 1914-15

Serial No.	
	To the D.I. of Edn. 976 g 23.7.14 Requests timely submn. of the Report on Public Instruction in Bihar for 1913-14.
1	From the D.I.

GPB—03,000—15-9-11

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Edn File No. 67 of 1914-15

Serial No.	
	(3) The Report on Public Instn. for 1913-14 has just been received. One copy with tables & appendices has been given to the Admn. Rept. Section. Draft sending a copy to the Supdt. Govt. Press for printing the report is put up. SP 7.11 Submd. with a copy of the Report. 30-10-14 W. Hale.
1 Insr.	4 Issue draft to Supdt. Press. with asst to see neatly so through report & prepare a draft review.
	5 Issue & resubmit urgently 4/11/14 Asst 5/11
9.11.14	6 To the Supdt. Govt. Press 1132 G 6.11.14. Forwards the report for being printed.
Each piece to be on a separate page	6. Resubmitted as directed above. SP 7.11 SM 7. Type the draft received 9.11.14. Resubmit Asst 7/11
	J. Hutchins 7/11

GPB—03,000—15-9-14

File No. of 1914

Serial No.

Typed draft of the review subd.
Sec'y 12/1 Sec'y 12/1

1 A draft review is submitted for approval & other orders

(1st member) CSK 22/1/15 Asst

10 X
1st Cis order:—

Please retype altered portions & Circulate,

(Intd) H.V.N. 12/1/15. Maddy i

(1st member) Typed draft review subd

21/1 Draft review on Edn Admn Report 1913-14.
Sub'd Actg Sec'y G+R Dept, for per 1st members instructions for circulation.

Boyamanchi
22/1/15

C.S
Ad Secy 22/1

Draft review appd by First member
23.1.15
Secy 25/1

Appd by the other members present.

Submitted with a draft Sub'n note

Sec'y) Secy

5411
11-2-15

CSK
10/2/15

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—10,000—7.1.15

For dis tion.

No. C. 349

23rd January 1915.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1913-14., with draft review.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

D. M. Narasinga Rao.

Offg. *Secretary to Government.*

23rd January 1915.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council.

Second Member of Council.

GPB—1,000—28 8-14

Submitted to His Highness.

13

for approval -

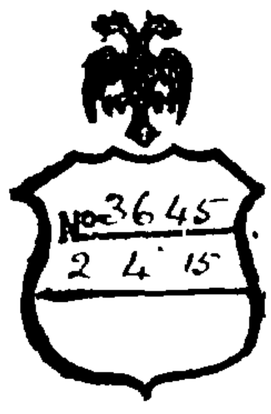
The accompanying draft review on the report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1913-14 is agreed to by the Members of Council and may be approved.

M. Visvesvaraya.
2nd Apr 1914

812

92

3
Vol XIV



921

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

7

Subject.

Draft review of the report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1913.

16

Order.

~~KRAP~~
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Am 21/4

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GPB—1

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Ecn File No. 67 of 1914-15.

Serial No.	
3.	To the I. G. of Ecn. in Mysore. The Secy. Commn. in Mysore " D. Cs of Obs. " Heads of other Depts. No. 4005-524/ Ecn 67-14- dt 15.4.15. Reference the report on public Instruction in Mysore for 1913-14.

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NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000 - 8 11-11

VI Rm 30/10.

No. 7056/287.

DIARY No. 622.

Office of the Inspector General of
Education in Mysore,
Bangalore, 29th October 1914.

29/10.

Edn 67-14 Serial 1

From

RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, ESQ., M A.,
Inspector General of Education in Mysore.

To

C.S. BALASUNDARAM IYER ESQ., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Departments of Education & Agriculture
B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ending with the 30th of June 1914.-

CHAPTER I.--General Statistics.

2. Number of Schools and scholars.- I am glad to say that education made marked progress in several directions during the year under report. The number of public institutions increased from 2,725 to 3,001 or by 276 and their strength from 1,31,539 to 1,58,334 or by 26,795. This large increase in the number and strength occurred chiefly in Primary Schools for boys and girls, Government and Aided and Unaided. The number of Private Institutions also increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their attendance from 24,901 to 29,396, a matter for some satisfaction considering that the number and strength of these schools were more or less on the decline in the previous years. The total number of Public and Private Institutions together was 5,134 with an attendance of 1,87,730 pupils as

against

against 4,568 institutions with 1,56,440 pupils in the previous year, showing an increase of 566 institutions and 31,290 pupils in the official year under report. Of the total number of pupils 1,54,319 were boys and 33,411 were girls. In 1912-13 the number of boys and girls respectively were 1,29,009 and 27,431.

The strength of the schools would have been more if plague, cholera and small-pox had not prevailed during some parts of the year in the Districts of Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Hassan. The number of schools that had to remain closed for temporary periods on account of/in- the prevalence of fectious diseases during the year was 124 against 110 in the previous year. Of these 29 were Hindustani Schools in different parts of the State, and the number of other schools were, 4 in the Bangalore District, 39 in Kolar, 35 in Mysore, 2 in Tumkur, 5 in Shimoga, and 10 in Kadur.

3. Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.- The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-gge rose from 29.8 to 35.7 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 6.4 to 7.9, the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age being 21.9 against 18.0 in the previous year.

4. Important events of the year.-

(i) Reorganization of Colleges.- Arrangements were completed to provide the necessary equipment and staff for the two First Grade Colleges in connection with the B.A. Pass Course and to institute Honours Courses in certain subjects. These will be referred to in detail in the Chapter on Collegiate Education.

(ii) Expansion of Primary Education.-

(a) Special grant for new Primary Schools and the

improvement of the existing ones.- As in the previous year a special grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the expansion of Primary Education in the State, of which Rs.27,372 was allotted for new schools, Rs.14,313 for additional hands, increase of pay to menials and increase of house-rent and contingencies for the existing schools, and Rs.15,000 for furniture and appliances to new schools. Out of the allotment for new schools, 158 Primary Schools were arranged to be started in the several districts of the State.

(b) Special grant for village school buildings.- A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned for the construction of new village school buildings during the year. Of this amount, allotments of Rs.89,844 and Rs.50,156 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department towards the cost of incomplete works of the previous year and of the fresh works taken up in 1913-14 respectively, and the balance of Rs.10,000 was reserved for expenditure through the Departmental agency on grants to buildings undertaken by private bodies, for repairs and new works. Altogether 40 new village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year. The services of an Overseer from the Public Works Department have been lent to this Department to work out the plans and estimates of the new buildings under construction. It is a happy sign of the times that people have been coming forward with liberal contributions towards the construction and repairs of village school houses in their localities. A sum of Rs.12,250 was actually subscribed for before the end of the year for this purpose, and a sum of Rs.3,362 was promised to be given. Forty seven private buildings were also given in gift to the Department for

opening new schools. As a striking example of this voluntary liberality, it may be mentioned that Mr. Patel Siddalingappa of Kabbahalli in Gundlupete Taluk, besides constructing a decent building for the local school, has offered an endowment of Rs.3,500 for its maintenance. The recent delegation of powers to the Inspector General to sanction grants up to a limit of Rs.500 in each case towards the completion of school-buildings undertaken by the people will materially help for a larger volume of private charity being gathered for the spread of Primary Education.

(c) A special officer of the status of a Deputy Inspector has been employed in connection with the scheme of Compulsory Education in the State and a sum of Rs.25,000 has been provided to work out the Elementary Education Regulation in 15 selected areas. The necessary rules and regulations have been published and their enforcement is engaging immediate attention.

(d) Government have been pleased to sanction the opening of one thousand Aided Village Schools in the different districts of the State on the principles of the grant-in-aid rules, the villages where such schools are started being expected to supplement the Government grant with their contributions either in kind or money so that the total emoluments of the teachers may not be less than rupees ten a month.

(e) The question of improving the literacy among the people by organising the private indigenous schools and by other suitable means is also engaging attention.

(iii) Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.- The extension of Sloyd centres and the introduction of more efficient

efficient arrangements in connection with the teaching of Sloyd were sanctioned during the year.

(iv) Educational Exhibitions.- Three Educational Exhibitions were organized during the year, one at Mysore, one at Bangalore and the third at Hassan. The Exhibition at Mysore was held in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara Festival of 1913 and was graciously opened by ~~H~~ His Highness the Yuvaraja. The following extract from His Highness' speech explains the scope and objects of the Exhibition.-

"I am sure we have all been illumined as to what the Education Court is by the report just read out to us and the weighty remarks made on it by the Vice-President. We see, and probably many of us here remember that the first Educational Exhibition was held in our State in 1907. This, as we all know was a success and gave an impetus to Education on the whole in the State. Since then, during the last 6 years that have elapsed we learn that improvements in the methods of teaching have been going on in our schools and the good results achieved vouchsafed by the qualities of exhibits received for the present show. The art of teaching has, as we all know in recent years, undergone considerable changes. Scientific and rational teaching has taken the place of old uninteresting methods of instruction and as such Exhibitions of this nature illustrating to the public at large and to the Educational staff in particular modern methods of imparting knowledge and also producing for inspection and comparison results achieved under those methods cannot but prove a useful adjunct to the cause of our Educational activities. The reinstitution of this important section in our Dasarah Exhibition is, I am sure, most commendable. As Mr. Denham has wisely remarked, money invested in Education is the best of investments that a nation could make. Our future would largely depend upon this

this all-important question of Education. We could not pay too great an attention to it. The students of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow. The illiteracy of our masses as compared with those of the Western Countries, is deplorable. It is in the effective eradication of the prevalance of this evil ignorance that the success of most of our problems in the future depends. The Government has, as you all know, recently undertaken the salutary and at the same time the most arduous task of compelling the masses to receive free Elementary Education. Though the work might be beset with difficulties and prove rather of an uphill nature to begin with. it cannot but produce in the end most salutary results. The measure of success in this undertaking depends upon the extent of co-operation that will be brought to bear on the question between the Government and the Public ard also upon the seal and fervour with which the Educational Department will fulfil its duties".

The Exhibition at Bangalore was held during the Christ-mas of 1913 and was kindly opened by Sir Hugh Daly, the respected British Resident. It attracted a very large number of visitors and indicated an advarced interest on the part of parents in the Education of their children and in the work of schools generally.

The Exhibition at Hassan was organized by the Hassan District Committee of the Economic Conference during last May and was a great success.

In all these Exhibitions, the teachers of many of the schools both Government and Aided were enabled to compare notes of the work done and obtain hints for improvement in the future.

(v) The scales of pay of Educational officers under Direction, Inspection, Colleges, High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools were suitably revised, so as to

satisfy the reasonable claims to promotion of deserving officers and to attract fresh men of ability to the Department. The revision of the grades of other branches were under consideration.

(vi) The Grant-in-aid Code was revised and facilities created for the growth of English education in Village Schools.

(vii) The period of deputation of Mr. C.R. Reddy, Professor of English of the Maharaja's College was extended, so as to enable him to visit Canada, Japan and other countries to study the Educational Institutions of these countries. Mr. Reddy still continues to be on special duty for the elaboration of a scheme of University for the Mysore State. Mr. T. Denham, Principal of the Maharaja's College was also deputed to Australia during the last summer vacation to study the system of Universities in that country.

(viii) The benefits of the state Life Insurance were extended to the teachers of Aided Schools.

(ix) The Inspector General visited Bombay and Poona in the month of March 1914 to study the working and management of the technical and other institutions in these cities.

(x) A Deputy Inspector General of Education was appointed to be in direct charge of Vernacular Secondary and Primary education and to do such other duties as might be entrusted to him by the Inspector General.

(xi) An Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools was employed to improve the efficiency of such schools.

(xii) The Mysore Secondary School-Leaving Certificate was accepted by the Government of Madras as equivalent to the Madras School Leaving Certificate. The age limit of the private candidate appearing for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination was reduced from 16 to 14.

(xiii) The Report of the Committee on Practical Instruction in Primary and Secondary Schools was approved by Government in their Order No. 3440-9/Edn 224-09 dated 9th September 1913 and arrangements were sanctioned

(2)

for

for its introduction in the Educational Institutions of the State.

(xiv) 50 Scholarships of Re.5 each were sanctioned by Government to be awarded annually to pupils of Village Elementary Schools to enable them to continue their Secondary education in the Lower Secondary Schools generally at Taluk Stations.

Other important matters relating to Technical and Industrial Education , Reorganization of Normal Training and Improvement of Female Education will be dealt with in Chapters VI and VII.

5. Comparative table of schools and scholars in 1912-13 and 1913-14.- The following table compares in detail the number of schools and scholars in 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Institutions.	No. of Institutions.		No. of pupils.		Difference.
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.-					
University Education					
Colleges, English for men	2	2	429	563	+ 134
do. do. for women	1	1	4	7	+ 3
Colleges, Oriental for men	4	4	182	183	+ 1
do. do. for women	1	1	4	4	
Total	8	8	619	757	+ 138
School Education General.-					
Secondary Schools.-					
High Schools, English for Boys.	14	14	4,171	4,534	+ 363
do. Kannada for boys	2	2	25	30	+ 5
Middle Schools, English for Boys	141	147	20,661	23,075	+ 2,414
do. Vernacular for Boys	83	82	8,082	8,597	+ 515
High Schools, English for girls	2	2	50	50	
Middle Schools, English for Girls	8	7	908	909	+ 1
do. Vernacular for Girls	73	74	7,584	8,490	+ 906
Total	323	328	41,481	45,685	+ 4,204
Primary Schools.-					
For boys	2,046	2,272	73,971	93,972	+ 20,001
For Girls	272	308	12,286	14,171	+ 1,885
Total	2,318	2,580	86,257	108,143	+ 21,886
School Education Special.-					
Training Schools for Masters	3	3	205	99	- 106
do. for Mistresses	2	2	28	21	- 7
Industrial Schools for Males	22	25	1,084	1,285	+ 201
do. for females	1	2	94	101	+ 7

Institutions.	No. of Institutions		No.of pupils		Difference
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	
Sanskrit Schools	42	42	1,580	1,802	222
Commercial Schools	2	4	94	193	99
Schools for Deaf Mutes, and the Blind	2	2	35	41	6
Kindergarten Schools	1	2	11	47	36
Engineering Schools	1	2	51	131	80
Agricultural School, Hebbal	-	1	-	29	29
Total	76	85	3,182	3,749	567
Total Public	2,725	3,001	131,539	158,334	26,795
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced	3	7	68	160	92
Elementary	1,840	2,126	24,833	29,236	4,403
Total	1,843	2,133	24,901	29,396	4,495
Grand Total	4,568	[illegible]	156,440	187,730	31,290

5-134

6. Average monthly and daily attendance of all Public Institutions.- The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 1,25,232 to 1,38,581 or by 13,349 and the average daily attendance from 94,680 to 1,08,939 or by 14,259. The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls also rose from 75.58 to 78.6.

7. Proportion of schools and scholars to population and area.- The Mysore District had the largest number of public and private institutions, viz., 655 and 128 while Kadur had the smallest number of public institutions, viz., 128 and Shimoga the smallest number of private institutions, viz., 107. The distribution of schools by districts is given in Appendix B.(1).

The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 36 to 1 in 31. Bangalore shewed the highest proportion, viz., 1 in 23 and Kadur the lowest proportion viz., 1 in 35, as against 1 in 29 and 1 in 41 respectively in the previous year.

8. Statistics relating to the percentage of pupils to population of school-age.- The number of pupils in each stage of instruction, their classification according to the wealth and occupation of parents, the percentage of public village schools to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants and other particulars are given in Appendix B. (3-8).

9. Percentage of scholars in each stage to the total number of scholars.- The percentage of boys and girls in each stage to the total number of pupils in public institutions is given in the sub-joined table.

	High	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular.	Lower Primary Vernacular.
Boys ...	2.22	11.45	3.69	13.20	69.44
Girls ...	0.24	3.33	2.13	9.15	85.15

10. For the distribution of scholars of Public Institutions b caste or creed, see Appendix B.(9).

11. Expenditure on Public Instruction.- A classified statement showing the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as the indirect expenditure, and the sources from which the two kinds of expenditure were met is given in the subjoined table. The total expenditure for both direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs.21,24,860 or Rs.1,23,557 more than that of the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs.13,21,979 or 62.21 per cent. formed the direct expenditure. Of this total direct expenditure Rs.1,85,943 was spent on collegiate education of boys and girls, both English and Oriental, Rs.5,68,788 was spent on Secondary Education and Rs.4,07,561 on primary education of boys and girls. A sum of Rs. 1,59,687 was spent on schools for special instruction.

Institutions.	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	TOTAL	percentage
English Colleges for boys	132846	-	-	16000	-	148846	7.00
do. for girls	11060	-	-	-	-	11060	.52
Oriental Colleges for boys	24464	414	-		48	24926	1.17
do. for girls	1111	-	-	-	-	1111	.06
English High Schools for boys	83179	-	-	68084	10594	161857	7.62
High Vernacular/Schools for boys	2345	-	-	-	-	2345	.11
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	94390	11560	4552	83681	8395	203218	9.57
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	53210	-	14588	2298	3083	73179	3.45
Primary Schools for boys	32987	277642	5611	1649	17632	335521	15.80
High Schools for girls	11269	-	-	251	5589	17109	.80
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	18616	-	-	3050	10564	32230	1.51
Vernacular Middle schools for girls	64952	-	1691	13	12194	78850	3.72
Primary Schools for girls	32841	22515	4268	1	12415	72040	3.40
Schools for Special Instruction	96117	7484	1415	7312	47359	159687	7.52
Buildings	230169	79720	-	137	11595	321621	15.13
Furniture and apparatus	85307	5835	-	160	7008	98310	4.62
Direction	37349	-	-	-	-	37349	1.76
Inspection	91773	-	-	-	-	91773	4.31
Scholarships	~~23544~~ 72260	1284	-	-	22627	96171	4.52
Miscellaneous	119970	5071	300	26317	5999	157657	7.4
Total for the year 1913-14	~~1297409~~ 1296215	~~411341~~ 411625	32425	208953	175642	2124860	100.00
Total for the year 1912-13	1202871	362184	30496	181725	224027	2001303	100.00

12. Percentage of expenditure from each source to total cost.- Of the total expenditure on Education 61.0 per cent was met from the State Funds, 19.37 per cent from Local Funds, 1.52 per cent from Municipal Funds, 8.27 per cent from fees and 9.83 per cent from all other sources. There was an increase in the expenditure from the State Funds and the Local Funds and a decrease in the expenditure from fees and other sources. The expenditure from the Municipal funds was the same as that of last year.

13. The share of each class of institutions in the total expenditure.- Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 9,91708 was spent on Government institutions, Rs.7,360 on Municipal Schools, Rs.3,14,318 on Aided Institutions. Rs. 3,593 on Unaided Institutions. Rs.4,19,931 on Buildings and Furniture and Rs.3,82,950 under the head General which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges such as those incurred on the Government Central Book Depot, Oriental Library, the Educational Library and Museum, &c.

14. Fees.- The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 1,81,725 to Rs.2,08,953 or by Rs.27,228. Of the total fees Rs.116,900 was credited to the State Funds, Rs.22,273 to the Village School Fund, Rs.302 to the Municipal Funds and Rs.69478 to private funds. Out of the amount credited to the State Funds Rs.7,029 was recovered from fees for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Exemination and out of the amount credited to the Village School Fund Rs.19215 came from fees for Local Examinations.

15. Average cost of education per head of population.- The average cost of education per head of population was annas six against annas five and pies seven in the previous year. Of this cost the State Revenues provided annas three and pies eight against annas three and pies four in the previous year.

16. Percentage of fees to Total cost in Boys Institutions.- In English Colleges the average annual fee per pupil was Rs.31-15-0, while the average cost per pupil was Rs.297-1-6 and the percentage of fees to total cost was 10.74. The averages and percentages of all grades of Institutions, Government, Board and Aided, will be found in Appendix B.(10).

17. Monthly grants-in-aid.- A statement showing the grants-in-aid paid from different funds is given in Appendix B.(11). From this it will be seen that a sum of Rs.1,76,585 was paid as grants-in-aid from State Funds, Rs.3,010-0-0 from Village School Funds, Rs.7902-8-0 from Local Funds General and Rs.12,960 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant Rs.16,530 was spent on High Schools, 33,586-14-2 on Anglo-Vernacular/Schools and Vernacular for boys, Rs.24,979-9-9 on Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs.20,130 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 15,140 on Industrial Schools, Rs.53,373 on Special Institutions and Rs.1,386 towards scholarships in Aided Institutions.

18. Building and other lumpsum grants.- The total amount of grants paid from State Funds towards building and other lump sum charges during the year was Rs.13,769-14-0 Out of this amount a sum of Rs.11,900 was paid for building works and Rs.1,869-14-0 for furniture, apparatus, books and prizes.

19. Expenditure on school buildings.- During the year under report a sum of Rs.1,33,606 was spent on the buildings of Taluk and Village Schools, Rs.53,886 being paid from the State Funds on account of Taluk School buildings and Rs. 79,720 being paid for village school buildings from the Village School Fund as well as from the State Funds grant sanctioned for the construction of those elementary school buildings.

The buildings sanctioned for the accommodation of the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Girls' School in Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City were completed, and Rs.10,530 and Rs.8,000 were spent on them respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,332 was spent on extending the building of the Taluk Kannada Boys' School at Anekal. An expenditure of Rs.1,789, Rs.4883 and Rs.303 was incurred on the buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Heggadadevankote, Krishnarajpete and Chamarajanagar respectively. A sum of Rs.2,624 was spent on the construction of the new building of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Srinivaspur and Rs.5,729 on the new building of the Kannada girls' school at Kolar. A sum of Rs.250 was spent on account of compensation for the land acquired for extending the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kunigal, and Rs.425 was spent on improving the floor of the Anglo-Hindustani School at Tumkur. An outlay of Rs.2,255, Rs.1,077 and Rs.4,702 was incurred on the new building of the Primary classes of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hosdroog, on the extension of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Holalakere and on the new building of the Anglo-Hindustani School at Chitaldrug respectively. Rs.601/- was spent on acquiring the old huts and houses for extending the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Chitaldrug. The work of the new building of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Saklespur was in progress and Rs.4,172 was spent on it during the year under report. Government having sanctioned a special grant for village school build-

buildings for the year 1913-14 also, steps were taken t- improve the condition of village schools in the directi(of suitable accommodation being provided for them accor(ing to the type designs, and besides the village school buildings in course of construction and to be taken in h(out of those sanctioned in the year 1912-13, 40 buildings were sanctioned during the year under report for the scho in the different districts as noted below:-

Bangalore	District	1 building
Kolar	"	4 buildings
Tumkur	"	7 "
Chitaldrug	"	6 "
Mysore	"	7 "
Kadur	"	1 building
Shimoga	"	3 buildings
Hassan	"	11 buildings.

Of these new works 37 were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution, 1 was carried out departmentally in the Bangalore ∅ Taluk under the supervision of the Departmental Overseer and 2 were arranged to be carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department in the Kolar District. According to the D.P.W. Accounts a sum of Rs. 76,166 was spent on village school buildings in the Public Works Department during the year under report. In addition to the above works two school buildings were constructed at Hosakoppa, Koppa Taluk and at Chandapur, Anekal Taluk by private co-operation and Rs.1,000 and Rs.300 were paid as grants-in-aid of these buildings. Katcha buildings were provided and money contributions were made by the people for village schools in some of the districts.

Public Works Department expenditure on educational buildings.- The Public Works Department spent Rs.1,64,383 from

from its own budget on educational buildings, Rs.1,58,921 being for original works and Rs.5,462 for repairs. The following are the chief items of expenditure.- A sum of Rs.19,123 was spent during the year on the work of constructing the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore and an expenditure of Rs.356/- was incurred on the work of constructing the Physics Laboratory of the same College. A sum of Rs.47,455 was spent on account of compensation for Kitchaiya Chetti's chatram acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation by the side of the Central College Hostel. A sum of Rs.6,213 was spent on the new building of the Government High School, Bangalore and Rs. 7,148 on the new building in connection with the Agricultural school opened in Bangalore. An outlay of Rs.13,818 was incurred on the new building of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore and Rs.1,589 was spent on the work shed constructed ~~fxx~~ for the same school. A sum of Rs. 2,703 was spent on improving the Maharaja's College building at Mysore, Rs.1,306 on improving the quarters of the Principal of this College and Rs.1,106 on the installation of electric lights for the Maharaja's College Students' Home. The building of the Maharani's College, Mysore was improved with an outlay of Rs.5,764 incurred during the year under report. A sum of Rs.42,360 was spent on the building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The quarters of the Head Master of the Kolar High School were slightly improved at a cost of Rs.483 spent during the year, and water taps were provided for these quarters as well as for the Kolar Students' Home. Rs.831 was spent on the two additional blocks of rooms constructed for the Tumkur Students' Home and Rs.1,459 for compensation for the lands acquired for this Home as well as for the Tumkur High School. A sum of Rs.312 was spent for providing wooden flooring in the

room

room used for Sloyd work in the Tumkur High School building. A sum of Rs.719 was spent on constructing a shed for the temporary accommodation of the Hassan Students' Home during the prevalence of plague. The lower block of the Hassan High School was improved and Rs.166 was spent on the improvement during the year under report. A well was sunk in the compound of the Head Master's quarters at Hassan, and Rs.256/- was spent on it during the year. The work of constructing the Chikmagalur Students' Home was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.5,150 and an expenditure of Rs.4,812 was incurred on this work during the year under report. Repairs were executed to the Mysore Normal school building, the Mahomedan Students' Home, Mysore, the Shimoga Students' Home and some of the High Schools.

CHAPTER II--CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

20. The Inspector General.- In the midst of heavy office work which I had to do in connection with the working out of several schemes for the expansion of education, I was able to devote some time for touring work during the year under report. I made tours in the Mysore, Bangalore Kolar, Hassan and Kadur Districts and visited several of the institutions and discussed Fducational questions with the leading citizens of the place. In the month of March I went on deputation to Bombay and Poona to study the working of the Technical Institutions in these places and on the way, I visited the Training College at Dharwar also. At Hassan, I opened the Educational Conference and the Exhibition held under the auspices of the District Cpmmittee of the Economic Conference.

Mr. C. Krishna Rao who was special Assistant was made Deputy Inspector General of Education in the month of August 1913.

21. Circle Inspectors:- Mr. B. Dasappa, B.A. continued to act as the Inspector of the Bangalore Circle during the absence on furlough of Mr. T.R. Venkataswami Naidu, who was retired from May 1914. Mr. Dasappa toured in all the 4 Districts of his Circle and did satisfactory work during the year. He accompanied the Dewan in his tours through the Kolar District in January and March and the Inspector General in his tours through the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar in January and February 1914. He was able to tour for 160 days and to inspect 187 schools, of which 10 were High Schools, 35 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools. 14 VernacularMiddle Schools, 4 Industrial Schools, 118 Primary Schools, 2 Sanskrit Schools, 2 Normal Schools and 2 Kindergarten Schools. He also inepected 4 Students'

Hostels and 3 offices of his subordinate officers. He was able to review 484 Inspection Reports received from the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors under him and to submit 125 Inspection Reports for the orders of the Inspector General.

Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Inspector of the Mysore Circle was able to tour for 185 days and to inspect 205 schools, of which 6 were High Schools, 98 were Middle Schools for boys and girls, 89 were Primary Schools and 12 Sanskrit and other special schools. He also visited 34 schools for the second time and inspected three High School Hostels and 6 offices of the Inspecting officers. In August 1913 and May 1914 he accompanied the Inspector General in his tours through parts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts. He was able to review altogether 317 Inspection Reports received from the subordinate officers and to issue necessary instructions to them. He also scrutinized the monthly consolidated reports on schools examined by the Kannada Assistant Deputy Inspectors. The work turned out by him was quite satisfactory.

22. Deputy Inspectors.- Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Bangalore District till the 20th of October 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr.H.N Venkataramanaiya, B.A., transferred from the Tumkur Distr Mr. Narayana Rao before he handed over charge had been ab to tour for 34 days and to inspect 15 schools. He also assisted in the collection of preliminary statistics required for the introduction of Compulsory Education in th Bangalore City and in selecting suitable sites for severa Village Elementary Schools.

Mr. H.N. Venkataramanaiya after his transfer to Bangalore was out on circuit for 129 days and inspected 159 schools of which 48 were under the control of the two

Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Only 3 schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. He was able to review 223 inspection reports received from his two subordinates.

Mr. B. Tirumalachar, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Kolar toured for 236 days, of which 133 were spent in examining schools and the rest in connection with the selection of sites for new village school buildings and the Dewan's and the Inspector General's tours through the District. He examined 82 schools in his range, visiting 13 of these a second time. He was also able to inspect 36 schools in the ranges of the two Assistant Deputy Inspectors besides 4 other unaided schools and 4 Government Hindustani Schools He altogether reviewed 209 inspection reports received from his subordinate Officers.

Mr. N. Shama Rao, B.A., Deputy Inspector of the Shimoga District was out on circuit for 146 days and inspected 99 schools. He is also reported to have re-examined 23 schools of which 10 were in the range of the Assistant Deputy Inspector, Nine Village Indigenous Schools in his range which were not working at the time of his inspection, were left uninspected during the year. He was obliged to take a month's leave on account of impaired health. He reviewed only 44 inspection reports of his subordinate officer.

Mr. M.K. Tirumalachar, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Chitaldrug toured for 189 days and inspected 152 schools in all. He was able to review 77 inspection reports received from his Assistant. He was on privilege leave for 13 days in April last, his Assistant having been placed in charge of the current duties of his office during the period.

Mr. M. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., the present Assistart to

to the Inspector General of Education remained in charge of the Mysore District only for 11 days, during which period he toured for 4 days and inspected 3 Village Indigenous Schools in the Hunsur Taluk. Mr. M. Narayana Rao, one of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Mysore succeeded Mr. Ramaswamaiya on the 12th July 1913 and continued to act for him during the whole year. He was able to tour for 187 days and examine 133 schools in his range. He is also reported to have inspected 63 schools and paid flying visits to 92 schools in the ranges of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors and 11 schools in his own range. At the end of the year 32 schools in the District were left uninspected, chiefly for want of time. The Acting Deputy Inspector had also to spend some time in collecting ~~xx~~ statistics in connection with Compulsory Education in the towns of Mysore, Nanjangud and Gundlupete and in following the Dewan in his tour of inspection through some of the taluks of the Mysore District.

Mr. H.N. Venkataramanaiya B.A., Deputy Inspector ~~of~~ remained in charge of the Tumkur District till the 16th of October 1913 and then was transferred to the Bangalore District. Before his transfer he was able to travel only for 21 days and to inspect 3 schools, paying surprise visits to 4 other schools. Mr. S. Gopala Rao from Kadur took charge of the District on the 12th of November 1913. He was on circuit for 135 days and inspected 84 schools, besides visiting and cursorily examining 57 other schools. He was able to review 264 inspection reports received from his two subordinates During the first 6 months of his stay in the District, he was engaged in collecting statistics for Compulsory Education to be introduced in Tumkur and Tiptur towns. Altogether 21 schools remained uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K. N. Veerabhadraiya, B.A., Deputy Inspector of the Hassan District toured for 181 days and inspected 122 schools in all. He was on privilege leave for one month

and during his absence, Mr. S.T. Raghavachar, the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was in charge. At the end of the year, so many as 42 schools were left uninspected The number of schools in the District having risen to 209 the appointment of a full time Assistant Deputy Inspector is urged.

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., took charge of the Kadur District from Mr. S. Gopala Rao on the 1st of November 1913. Mr. S. Gopala Rao, while in charge of the District travelled for 37 days and inspected 21 schools, besides visiting 8 other schools. Mr. K. Narayana Rao then took up the work and inspected 86 schools in his tour of 148 days. He also reinspected 6 of these schools and visited 27 other schools. Only 4 schools remained uninspected at the end of the year. He also accompanied the Circle Inspector in his tours through some of the taluks and delivered lectures on the method of teaching Arithmetic, Geography and Hand-writing in connection with the Teachers' Associations in Chikmagalur and Kadur.

On the whole, the work done by the Deputy Inspectors was very satisfactory. Mr. B. Tirumalachar as usual toured for the longest period, viz., 236 days and Mr. N. Shama Rao for the shortest period, viz., 146 days. Messrs. K. Narayana Rao, M.K. Tirumalachar, M. Narayana Rao, K.N. Veerabhadraiya and S. Gopala Rao however approached the minimum period of inspection fixed by the Code. The largest number of schools, viz., 196 was inspected by Mr. M. Narayana Rao of Mysore and the smallest numbers, viz., 101 and 105 by Messrs. K. Narayana Rao of Kadur and S. Gopala Rao of Tumkur respectively.

23. Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Kannada Schools

The Assistant Deputy Inspectors on the whole worked with energy and enthusiasm. Some of them were not only able

to finish the inspection of all the schools under their control, but also to reinspect several of them a second time. Messrs. P. Anantha Subba Rao, and T V. Krishna Rao of Bangalore did special work in the collection of statistics required for the introduction of Compulsory Education in the Bangalore City. Messrs. M. Venkataramaiya of Mysore helped in organizing the Education Court in Mysore. Mr. P. Venkata Rao of Chitaldrug organized Teachers' Association at Chitaldrug and at some of the Taluk Head Quarters, and persuaded several village school committees to form a "School Fund" for the improvement of sanitation and for supplying cheap appliances and furniture to their schools. Messrs. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya and M. Venkataramaiya of Mysore and R. Alwar Iyengar of Kolar, North Range, helped the Circle Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools. As the III Assistant Deputy Inspector of Mysore only joined his duty in December 1913, about 32 schools in the Mysore District were left uninspected at the end of the year. Messrs. S.T.Raghavachar and Alwar Iyengar toured for the longest period viz. 219 days and Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya of Mysore, First Range, for the shortest period, viz., 103 days, as he had to inspect so many as 60 schools in the City which occupied much of his time. The largest number of schools, viz., 183 was inspected by Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao of Bangalore and the smallest number, viz., 108 by Mr. Alwar Iyengar of Kolar North Range, being some what disproportionate to the number of days travelled by him. As a large number of Aided Village Schools in several parts of the state are being opened, the need for employing some more Assistant Deputy Inspectors is very keenly felt. The work of Mr. S.T. Raghavachar, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools has been partly referred to already. He toured for 219 day.

and

and inspected 117 schools, of which 40 were Sanskrit Schools and 70 Village Elementary Schools. He was able to visit 22 Village Elementary Schools a second time. He was in charge of the Hassan District for 1 month and 10 days during the absence of Mr. Veerabhadraiya and helped the Circle Inspector in examining the Hassan High School. He also gave valuable help in organizing the Educational Exhibition at Hassan. A statement of the work done by the Inspecting Officers is given in Appendix B (12).

24. The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Hindustani Schools and the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools.- Mr. Mahomed Beig, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools was out on Circuit for 153 days and inspected 128 schools, besides visiting and cursorily examining 12 other schools. He accompanied the First Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council during his visit to the schools of Dodballapur. He gave model lessons in Arithmetic and Geography in some of the important schools he inspected. He reviewed 163 inspection reports received from his two subordinates and 16 reports sent by the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools, and took steps to improve the efficiency of some of the declining schools. He also attended meetings of the Board entrusted with the revision of the Curricula of Schools.

Mr. Mahomed Dawood, B.A., Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, West Circle, travelled for 232 days and inspected ~~only~~ 92 schools out of 95 under his control. He is also said to have visited 30 other schools. He accompanied the Dewan in his tour in the Arkalgud Taluk.

Mr. Ahmed Hussein, the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, East Circle, inspected altogether 122 schools during his circuit of 228 days and visited 10 other

schools.

schools. He accompanied the Inspector General and the Circle Inspector in their tours through the Kolar District. About 29 Hindustani Schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. The Deputy Inspector urges the employment of a third Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools for the Mysore and Bangalore Districts which contain 158 Hindustani Schools.

Miss A.C. Rutledge was appointed as an Inspectress for Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State and she reported herself for duty in the middle of January 1914. It took her some time to acquaint herself with the work. She began her touring work in March 1914 and was able to travel for 83 days and to inspect 30 schools, of which 17 were Hindustani Middle schools for girls, 13 Hindustani Primary Schools for girls. She also inspected 7 Kannada Girls' Schools. Considering the short period at her disposal. the Inspectress did ~~fodder~~ fairly good work during the year.

25. Village School Committees.- I am extremely pleased to note that Village School Committees have rendered valuable help to the Department in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of schools in rural areas. They gave timely notice of irregularities in the schools and took active steps to remedy defects. They were chiefly instrumental in inducing rich and patriotic villagers either to repair and construct school houses or to collect funds for the purpose, to select suitable sites for new school houses and in several ~~ca~~ otherways. The liberal contributions that were paid for the construction and repairs of school buildings have been already referred to. It may not be out of place to mention here the names of ~~the names of~~ the undermentioned gentlemen or private bodies that contributed their help in the shape of buildings, sites or money towards the extension of primary

Education in the State.-

Bangalore District.- Sowdar Sidlabasappa and Sowcar Appappa of Attibele in Anekal Taluk, the Swami of Hunasemaranahalli Lingayet Mutt in Devanhalli Taluk, the villagers of Chandapura in Anekal Taluk, Messrs. Shamanna, Rudrappa and Mahadevaiya of Harohalli in Kankanhalli Taluk the Mahomedan Patel of Sulibele in Hoskote Taluk, the Committee of Settihalli, Chekkere and Melurpatna in Channapatna Taluk and of Manna and Kodigehalli in Nelavangala Taluk.

Mysore District.- Sowcar Siddalingappa of Kabbahalli in Gundlupete Taluk. Mr. Goola Boyee of Talkad, the villagers of Amachavadi and Kaliyur.

Hassan District.- The Villagers of Kenkere, Halkur, Boovanahalli, Hullugunde, Devaladakere, Belagodu, Didgada Tumkur, Rudrapetna, Ramanathapura and Gubbi.

Tumkur District.- The people of Sasalu, Settihalli, Aralaguppe, Gurugadahalli, Baragahalli and Thimmanahalli.

Kadur District.- Mr. Patre Veerappa of Birur and Mr. H. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa. The Department is highly thankful to these gentlemen and bodies for the help they rendered to it in its efforts for the dissemination of knowledge. Extracts from the reports of the several Inspecting Officers in regard to the work of Village School Committees are given in Appendix B.(32).

26. Visits of Revenue and other Officers.- I am glad that the Revenue and other Government officers have been evincing greater interest in the welfare of village schools. The total number of their visits during the year to village schools was 907 against 775 in the previous year. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars as usual

paid the largest number of visits, viz., 335. The Mysore District which had 227 visits was the most fortunate in this respect, and the District of Kadur was the least fortunate, as it had only 31 visits during the whole year. A statement of the number of visits paid in each District is given below.

OFFICERS.	Number of visits.									
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Hindustani	TOTAL
Dewan of Mysore	-	-	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	90
Deputy Commissioners	19	2	13	7	10	5	14	6	8	74
Assistant Commissioners	21	8	25	26	14	3	23	7	10	138
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	41	46	54	74	31	12	40	22	15	335
Other Government Officers	28	59	22	40	5	7	30	12	35	238
Others	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	3	1	17
Councillors	-	-	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	15
Total	99	117	122	227	74	31	118	50	69	907.

CHAPTER III.--University and College Education.

27. Results of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1914- At the English Language Division, 26 candidates appeared from the Central College and 12 passed with one in the First class. Twenty appeared from the Maharaja's College and 13 passed, all in the second class. For Group VI (two languages), one candidate appeared and passed from the Maharaja's College. For the Optional Group from the Central College, 5 passed in Physics out of 16, 3 in Natural Science and 4 in Mathematics, with 2 in the First class. Five out of 26 passed in the History and Economics Group from the Maharaja's College. It is also reported that 16 old students of the College appeared in private and passed the Old B.A. Examination in different branches. These results show that there is need for improvement. A tabular statement of the results is given in Appendix B.(13).

28. Results of the Intermediate Examination of 1914.- At the Intermediate Examination, 35 passed out of 80 from the Central College, with 10 in the First class. The Maharaja's College passed 28 candidates out of 83, with 4 in the First class. One female candidate from the Maharani's College also appeared at the Examination, but failed to secure a pass. Of the 35 that passed from the Central College, 29 passed in Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) and 6 in Group II (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry). Similarly in the Maharaja's College 23 passed in Ancient History, Modern History and Logic Group and 1 in Modern History, Sanskrit and Kanarese Group.

29. Arts Colleges.- The number of undergraduates on the rolls of the three English Colleges on the 30th of June 1914 was 570 as against 433 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the number on the rolls 12 were girls, 6 being of the European and 6 of the Brahmin community.

community.

The net direct expenditure on the three Colleges amounted to Rs. 1,59,906 as against Rs.1,43,036 incurred in the previous year. The expenditure on the two Boys' Colleges alone amounted to Rs.1,48,846, of which Rs.16,000 was met from fees. The average cost of education per boy in the Arts classes was Rs.297-1-7, while that of education of a girl was Rs.2765. Details of attendance and expenditure of the three Arts Colleges are given in Appendix B.(15).

30. The Study of Classical and Vernacular Languages.- Of the number of students in Arts Colleges, 145 learnt Sanskrit, 2 Latin, 11 French, 218 Kannada, 20 Telugu, 17 Tamil, 10 Hindustani and 1 Malayalam. The rest were preparing themselves for other subjects.

31. The Central College.- The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group II (B) (Chemistry) of the B.A. Pass Course and the necessary staff and equipment were provided for it. A Tutor in English was appointed to correct the exercise books of the large number of Intermediate students for 1 year and it is intended to make the appointment permanent. Mr. V.S.Sambasiva Iyer, B.Sc., was made permanent as Professor of Geology with effect from 21st October 1913. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., was appointed to act as Professor of English in place of Mr. Anderson transferred to the Maharaja's College. The number on the roll on the 30th June was 318 as against 259 in the previous year. The increase in the number was chiefly due to the large number of School Leaving Certificate men admitted into the Junior Intermediate class of the College. Suitable provision was made for the teaching of Tamil Composition to the Intermediate students and the overtime allowance of the Demonstrators

Demonstrators in Physics and Chemistry was increased. The scale of pay of the Menial Establishment was suitably revised and the annual contingent allowance was increased to meet the Electrical charges. A lump provision of Rs. 16,250 was made for the equipment of the Chemical Laboratory besides the recurring allotment of Rs.1,500 and a sum of Rs.16,886-8-0 was actually spent during the year. The annual provision for Europe stores has since been raised from Rs.1,500 to Rs.3,000. Expenditure of Rs.5,126 was incurred on the improvement of the Physics Laboratory. The B.A. and the Intermediate Examination Results have been already referred to. It may however be noted that one successful student in Part I of the B.A. Examination took a First class and gained the Weir Memorial Gold Medal. The results in Mathematics were satisfactory but those in Physics were disappointing. The successful candidates in Group I of the Intermediate Examination gained 18 marks of distinction -- 5 in Mathematics, 2 in Physics and 11 in Chemistry. The Principal urges again the need of appointing a competent man for the teaching of German and French in connection with Part II of the Intermediate course and a capable graduate for instruction in Kannada Composition. The question of employing a competent man having commercial training and knowing German and French to teach the two languages in the College and the Government Commercial School, Bangalore is under consideration. After the removal of the Chemical Department to the new building, the old Chemistry Lecture Theatre and Laboratory were suitably utilized for other branches and inconvenience to the Physics Department considerably lessened. In January 1914 Mr. M.T. Narana Iyengar was sent on deputation to Madras to attend the lectures of Mr. E.H. Neville, the University Lecturer in Mathematics. Mr. F.I. Usher Professor of Chemistry was also deputed to visit a number of educational institutions in England and elsewhere for 1 month in continuation of

of the summer vacation to enable him to study the advance-
discipline
ment of Chemical Science. The [redacted] of the College was satisfactory. The studerts took as usual a lively interest in gymnastics and field games such as cricket, foot-ball, tennis, hookey &c. At the gymnastic competition in Mysore, the College team won the cup and a student of the College gained the gold medal. The foot-ball team was very successful and distinguished itself at the Raju Modaliar Memorial Tournament.

It may also be mentioned here that the Central College has been affiliated to the Madras University for the Honours Course in Physics and the necessary equipment and staff have been sanctioned.

32. The Maharaja's College.- There were some changes in the teaching staff of the Maharaja's College during the year. Mr. B.M. Srikantiah. Lecturer, was appointed to act for Mr. McCombe, Professor of English resigned and Mr. S. Annaji Rao, M.A., B.L., was appointed as acting lecturer. Mr. M. Subbaiya, Teacher of Logic was transferred to the Oriental Library and his place was taken by Mr. C.Krishna Rao from the Maharani's College. A new section of the Intermediate class was opened to provide seats for the large number of School Final men that sought admission into the College, and additional staff consisting of two graduate teachers and a Persian and Hindustani Munshi was employed. The services of these men have since been ordered to be continued for another year for work in the Senior Intermediate class. The number on the roll on the 30th June was 245, of whom 31 were in the Senior B.A.Class 29 in the Junior B.A., 85 in the Senior Intermediate and 100 in the Junior Intermediate. The number on the roll in the previous year was 170. The average monthly and daily attendance as well as the fee collection increased during the year. Of the total number of students, 206

belonged to the State, 26 to the Presidency of Madras, 11 to Coorg and 2 were from Poona. The results at the University Examinations have been already referred to. But it may be specially noted that Nagamma, a lady graduate that passed from the College during the previous year got the University Grigg Memorial Medal for English and Mr. G. Veeraraghavachar, the Prince of Wales Medal for Sanskrit and Sir P.N. Krishna Moorty's Gold Medal for Kanarese. Among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination, 1 gained distinction in English and 2 in Logic. The College was affiliated to the Madras University for the B.A. Honours Course in History and Economics at the close of the year and the necessary staff, accommodation and equipmert were arranged for. The corners of the lower and upstair verandahs facing the east were converted into 4 class rooms for the teaching of optional languages and one of the common rooms of the staff was similarly utilized. The construction of a separate block of buildings for the High School Department was sanctioned and it is intended to construct a separate set of rooms to be used as retiring rooms by the College Professors. The Library of the College was diligently used by professors and students and 505 volumes were added to its stock during the year. Mr. M.N. Balaraj Urs, B.A., an old student presented to the College a number of framed photographs on the subject of Roman History and antiquities. The construction of the Shakespearean Theatre was completed and the College Dramatic Society gave a public performance, which His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja graced by their presence. The College Historical and Literary Societies met regularly and did much useful work. The usual out-door games and gymnastics were encouraged. The College Annual tour could not be arranged on account of some practical difficulties, but a

large

large number of students from the College Students' Home under the supervision of their Superintendent, made a successful and instructive excursion to the Karnambadi Reservoir Works. The College Magazine was issued as usual and lantern lectures were delivered by some of the High School teachers.

33. College Hostels.- The number of boarders in the Central College Hostel was 91, of whom 73 belonged to the College, 14 to the High School and 4 to special schools. The total expenditure on the hostel was Rs.14,090-3-10 of which Rs.1200 came from the Government grant and the rest from boarding fees. In the Hostel attached to the Maharaja's College, there were 95 boarders, of whom 82 belonged to the College, 12 to the High School and 1 to a special school. A sum of Rs.11,595-15-4 was spent on the hostel during the year, of which Rs.1,852 was met from the Government grant and the balance from the boarding fees. The two Hostels were under excellent management and the health of the boarders as well as the tone and discipline was satisfactory.

34. The Maharani's College, Mysore.- Miss A. Park, the Lady Superintendent returned from her long leave and resumed charge of her duties on the 26th of February 1914. Mr. C. Krishna Rao, the Logic Teacher was temporarily transferred to the Maharaja's College and Mr. M. Subbaiya, Librarian of the Oriental Library was entrusted with the teaching of the subject in the Intermediate classes. There were some other changes in the staff of the College. The total number of girls on the roll increased from 349 to 359, of whom 7 were in the two College classes. One girl appeared at the last Intermediate Examination, but failed to pass it. The details of the other Departments together with

with information regarding the reorganization of the College will be dealt with in the Chapter on Female Education.

35. Sanskrit Vidwath or Pandits' Examinations.- Altogether 50 candidates were registered for the Vidwath Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 44 were examined and 35 passed from the different institutions in the State. Of the successful candidates 17 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 3 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Sanskrit Pathasala, Dharwar and 10 were private students. A Tabular Statement of the results is given in Appendix B (16).

36. Mr. C. Subba Rao's Scholarships.- As these scholarships have not been freely availed of as they ought to be for some years past, it is intended to recast the rules for their grant and make the scholarships available for a wider circle of students in consultation with Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, the Donor's son. A recommendation has also been sent up to Government in the matter of increasing the original investment. ~~The total amount spent on the scholarships during the year was Rs.~~

37. Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.- Dharmadhikari Kuthi Narasimha Sastri, a Member of the College Committee died during the year and his place was taken up by Pandit Sosale Aiya Sastri, Mahavidwan of the Palace. Mr. Mayakonde Krishnamachar, Professor of Tarka also died during the year. The number of students on the rolls fell slightly from 158 to 155, who were distributed among 10 classes according to the different subjects taught. Of the total number on the rolls, 148 students were in receipt of scholarships ranging from half a rupee to

rupees six .th. For the annual Vidwath Examinations 19 appeared from the College and 17 passed and 151 passed at the Vidyarthi Examinations out of 185 sent up, so many as 52 passing in the First class. These results are highly satisfactory.

38. Chamarajendra . galore.- Mr. Shama Sastri continued to be the Adhyaksha of the College during the year. There were also some other changes in the staff of the College. The strength of the College stood at 120, of whom 59 were in the College Department and 61 in the Secondary Department. The Adhyaksha says that for want of suitable provision for lodging and boarding many mofussil students could not be admitted. The results of Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. Three students appeared for the Sanskrit Vidwath Examinations of Mysore and all of them passed -- two in Jyotisha Part I and one in Vyakarana Part I. Three students appeared for the Prayoga Examination held by the Vaidika Dharma Sabha, Bangalore and all of them passed. All the three students that appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English and Sanskrit were also successful. The total annual expenditure of the College was Rs.7.173-14-1. The usual scholarships to poor students were continued. The grant from the Shivaganga Mutt could not be utilized, as there was no provision made for a boarding house. Fourteen volumes were added to the College Library and the Ganesha Festival was celebrated with the usual grandeur. A prize distribution was held during the year and the First Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council was pleased to distribute the prizes. A reorganization scheme of the College in connection with the general question of affiliating the two Sanskrit Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore to the Madras University for the Oriental Titles' Examination and the

institution

institution of similar examinations in the State. was pending disposal before Government.

39. The Melkote Sanskrit College.- On the 30th June 1914, there were 46 students on the rolls of the Melkote Sanskrit College as against 47 in the previous year. The students were distributed among 8 classes. For the Vidwath Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 4 candidates appeared and all of them passed, one in Vedanta, Part II in the First class and 3 in the Dharmasastra Part I in the Second Class. These results are satisfactory. No pupils were however sent up for the Vidyarthi Examinations in Sanskrit. The College is furnished with a good library and is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs.170 ffom State Funds.

40. Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes of the Mysore Normal School.- On the 30th June there were 13 students on the rolls of these classes -- 6 in the Senior class and 7 in the Junior Class and they made satisfactory progress in their studies. There were no Pandits' or Moulvis' Examinations held during the year.

CHAPTER IV--SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

41. Percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the total population of school-age.- There were 2,697 boys in the High School Forms, 13,929 in the Middle Anglo-Vernacular classes and 4,494 in the Middle Vernacular classes, making a total of 21,120 boys in the Secondary stage as against 17,363 in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Middle and High Stages to the male population of school-age was 4.9 against 4.01 and the percentage to the total number of boys under instruction in all public institutions was 16.8 as against 16.5 in the previous year.

42. The Matriculation Examination and the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of March 1914.- For the Second Public Examination held in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme, 638 candidates were registered from the several High Schools and 609 actually sat for the Examination. table showing the number of students registered and who sat at the Public Examination from the several High Schools is appended.

The four Aided High Schools for boys sent up also candidates for the Madras Matriculation Examination and their results are indicated in the table.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

40

Institutions.	Number Registered.	Number Examined	Remarks.
Maharaja's College	77	74	
High School, Bangalore	109	107	
do. Channapatna	6	6	
do. Chikballapur	16	16	
do. Tumkur	42	42	
do. Hassan	16	15	
do. Chitaldrug	14	14	
do. Shimoga	15	15	
do. Chikmagalur	24	23	
do. Kolar	24	23	
London Mission High School, Bangalore	61	54	
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore	116	107	
do. Mysore	59	56	
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	45	45	
Maharani's College, Mysore	6	6	
London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore	8	8	
TOTAL	638	609	

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

			Passed	
London Mission High School, Bangalore	13	13	6	Madras University
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore	12	12	3	
do. Mysore	13	13	7	
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	4	4	2	
Govt. High School, Kolar	1	1	1	Bombay University.
Maharaja's College, Mysore	2	2	2	

43. Average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools.- The average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools fell from Rs.42-7-4 to Rs.39-1-1 of which Rs.16-3-2 was met from fees. Other details are given in Appendix B. (17)

44. High Schools.- The staff of the Bangalore High School underwent many changes during the year under report. The number on the rolls increased from 421 to 469, of whom so many as 87 belonged to Madras and 5 to Bombay. The fee income also increased during the year. There were 120 students on the rolls of the VI Form at the time of sending up applications for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, and of these 107 were allowed to appear at the Examination. The Library was diligently used by the teachers and the pupils and the Reading Room continued to be popular. The School Debating Society met regularly and did much useful work. Field games received proper attention and the High School Cricket Team won the College Silver Cup. The want of a suitable ~~playing~~ play ground and gymnastic apparatus were felt. The Head Master also points out the urgent need of constructing stables, godowns, a store-room and tiffin rooms as well as quarters for the Head Master. The Head Master and his Assistants worked efficiently during the year and good discipline was maintained.

Satisfactory work was done by the Kolar High School. The strength decreased slightly from 263 to 255, owing to the prevalence of plague for about 5 months in the year. Of the number on the rolls 84 belonged to the High School Department and 171 to the Middle School Department. The fee collection of the school showed a slight increase during the year. Of the 30 students on the roll of the VI Form, 24 were allowed to appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, but 23 actually sat up for

it, the remaining student having appeared for and passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination. At the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English, 18 appeared and 10 passed with one in the First class. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room, but owing to the out-break of plague, the Debating Society could not meet regularly. The games and physical exercise also suffered during the prevalence of plague. Wood and Paper Sloyd received due attention and Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly imparted. Insufficiency of accommodation was greatly felt and the Head Master points out the need of separating the Anglo-Vernacular classes from the High School. The discipline in the school was satisfactory.

The number on the rolls of the Tumkur High School increased from 173 to 207. The fee collection also rose from Rs.3,894 to Rs.4,002. Forthe School-Leaving Certificate Examination, 42 students were presented from the School. The Library and the Reading Room were well used and field games and gymnastics received careful attention, many of the teachers taking active part in them. Religious and Moral Instruction as well as wood sloyd were duly attended to and satisfactory discipline was maintained. The Head Master and some of his Assistants took a party of 70 students on a trip to Sivaganga in Februery last and the excursion gave much pleasure to the boys. The school was efficiently managed and the Head [redacted] and Assistant Masters worked in perfect harmony.

In the High School Department of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, additional establishment consisting of a Librarian and a peon was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1913. On the 30th June 1914 the strength of the High School was 261 as against 274 on the corresponding date of the previous year. But this decrease was only

only apparent and was due to the late admission of the second year students. Out of the number on the rolls 14 students belonged to British Provinces. The total fee collections shewed an increase of about Rs.500. Out of 92 pupils on the roll of the VI Form, 77 were permitted to appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and 74 actually sat up for it. Two other students passed the Bombay Matriculation during the year. The construction of a separate building at a cost of about Rs.50,000 for the High School has been sanctioned and the need for suitable accommodation will be fully met. The Physics and Chemistry Laboratories were vastly improved by the supply of a large stock of apparatus and appliances and science work benches were got prepared at a cost of Rs.2,511. The Library could not be used properly on account of some practical difficulties and the Head Master urges the need of a good supply of up-to-date publications. The Debating Society and the Friends Union met regularly and proper attention was paid to drill. The Inspector remarks that the work of the teaching staff was satisfactory.

Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., Head Master of the Hassan High School was transferred to Shimoga and Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B.A., one of the Assistant Masters was placed in temporary charge of the school in the beginning of August 1913. There were also some other changes in the staff. The acting Head Master reports that owing to the frequency of leave taken by some of the Assistant Masters and Pandits, the school work was considerably distubbed. The number on the rolls increased from 185 to 241 and the average daily attendance also improved. The fee collection shewed a rise of about 350 rupees. The "Poor Fund" started in the previous year was being maintained by private subscriptions

and utilised to help the deserving poor boys. All the 17 boys of the VI Form were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, but only 16 sat up for it, the remaining one absenting himself on the score of having passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination. The Lower Secondary results were also good, 11 having passed out of 20 sent up, with one in the First class. Want of accommodation for the school was keenly felt. The best available site has been chosen and the plan and estimate for a new building have been sanctioned. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room. The School Debating Society was revived during the year. Field games were encouraged and regular practice was given in drill. The discipline and moral tone of the school were fair and all the Assistant Masters except two are reported to have co-operated with the Head Master in the work of the School. The Acting Head Master needs greater tact in the management of the institution.

Mr. K. Naraniengar, B.A., Head Master of the Shimoga High School was transferred to Chitaldrug and his place was taken by Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., transferred from Hassan. The strength of the High School increased from 119 to 140 and the average attendance also improved during the year. Of the 17 students in the VI Form, 13 appeared at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. At the Lower Secondary Examination 37 appeared and 23 passed including 4 boys that appeared in private, one boy taking a First class. Want of additional accommodation was badly felt and the present building needed repairs. A barbed wire fencing is also said to be necessary. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room and Phisical exercise was carefully attended to. The teachers and students made an excursion to a picturesque place near Shimoga. Religious and Moral Instruction was systematically

given and Sloyd received due attention. The School improved in discipline and efficiency under the new Head Master. A "Poor Fund" is reported to have been started by him in December last for the benefit of the needy and deserving poor pupils.

Good work was done in the High School, Chitaldrug. Mr. V. Lakshmipathaiya. B.A., First Assistant Master, remained in charge of the school till the 26th of September 1913, when the new Head Master, Mr. K. Naraniengar returned from his furlough. There was a slight increase in the number on the rolls from 108 to 114. The average attendance and the fee income also improved during the year. Out of 14 students that attended the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, only one is reported not to have obtained the required minimum in English. ~~high~~. Twenty two boys passed at the Lower Secondary Examination out of 28 sent up. These results are satisfactory. The Library and Reading Room were diligently used by the boys and teachers. Games and Gymnastics received proper attention. Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly given and proper discipline was maintained. An Educational Exhibition of the work of the boys was held during the year and the boys were taken on long excursions on three occasions.

The number on the rolls of the Chikmagalur High School ~~xxxxx~~ rose from 162 to 181 of whom 80 were in the High School Forms. The average attendance and the fee income also increased during the year. Of the 24 on the rolls of the VI Form 23 were examined by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and of 9 were admitted into Colleges. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 17 passed out of 33 sent up. The Library received its usual supply of books and exercise in drill was regularly given

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to the students. A covered gymnasium to provide the necessary physical exercise to students in the rainy season is a long felt want. The Inspector remarks that the School work was conducted smoothly and well.

Good work was done at the Chikballapur High School. The number on the rolls increased from 93 to 95 and the average attendance and the fee collection shewed a slight improvement. Sixteen students appeared at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and out of 21 sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, 9 passed, with 2 in the First class. These results were fairly satisfactory. The school received a supply of furniture, appliances and chemicals during the year. The extension of the building and the supply of additional articles of furniture are said to be necessary. The Reading Room and the Library were well used and field games and gymnastics were encouraged. Fair discipline was maintained. Arrangements were in progress for the introduction of Sloyd into the High School.

The strength of the Channapatna High School increased ffom 114 to 151 but the number in the High School Department was only 36. The small number of 15 Mahomedans for a place consisting of more than 6,000 Mahomedan inhabitants is not satisfactory. Six students were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, and 7 passed out of 13 at the Lower Secondary Examination. These results cannot be said to be satisfactory. The High School building was repaired during the year. There is need, however for additional accommodation including a new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School. The teachers and boys made good use of the Library and the Reading Room and the School Debating Society met regularly during the year. Religious and

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Moral Lessons were regularly given and satisfactory discipline was maintained. Field games and gymnastics received careful attention and Sloyd work was properly done. The Head Master urges the great need of developing the hostel opened in connection with the school.

Kannada High Schools.- The strength of the Upper Secondary Class of the Davangere High School rose from 8 to 9 and the school showed fair progress. The Nanjangud High School increased in strength from 17 to 21 of whom 19 were in the VII class and 2 in Class VI. This school also did fairly good work during the year. Arrangements were made for the supply of Science apparatus and materials to the two Kannada High Schools.

Aided High Schools.- The number on the rolls of the London Mission High School, Bangalore rose from 484 to 569 of whom 299 were in the High School Forms. This increase in the number necessitated the opening of two more sections of the High School classes. At the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination 54 appeared and 26 secured seats in Colleges. 13 other students appeared for the Madras Matriculation Examination and 6 of them were successful. Six pupils passed out of 17 sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination. Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly imparted and proper attention was given to the physical exercise of the boys. The school was awarded silver medals and 4 first class certificates of merit for excellence in Sloyd work &c. at the Bangalore Educational Exhibition.

There were some changes in the staff of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore. The Rev. A.A. Fuller, the popular Principal returned from his furlough in May 1913 and took charge of the school from the Rev. W. Teraton at the beginning of the school year. The number on the rolls

increased from 681 to 706, of whom so many as 382 were in the High School classes. On account of the increase in strength, the VI and IV Forms were divided into 3 divisions each and the Fifth and Third Forms into two divisions each. As remarked by the Principal, the school work was carried on with great diligence and regularity. For the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 61 appeared for the first time and 46 for supplementary examinations. Twelve other boys appeared for the Madras Matriculation Examination and 3 passed. Eleven out of 22 passed at the Lower Secondary Examination, 2 being placed in the First class and one of the latter taking the first place in the whole State. Regular Moral and Religious instruction was encouraged in all practical forms. The School Literary Society had a successful session and the members took a keen interest in its meetings. Building operations in connection with the School Hostel were commenced and it is expected that the building will be finished early next year. The school was inspected by the Circle Inspector assisted by the Deputy Inspector.

The strength of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore decreased slightly from 524 to 508. Fifty six pupils sat for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, and 7 out of 13 passed the Madras Matriculation Examination. Thirty seven boys appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and 27 passed, one obtaining a first class. Field games and gymnastics received enthusiastic attention. At the last Inter-School Athletic Sports, the School retained the Trophy and one of the students won the senior medal for the second time. The Library and the Reading Room were well furnished and deligently used. The School Literary and Debating Society held regular meetings. The extension of the build-

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building on the western side was taken in hand. An ornamental compound wall was built and the appearence of the surroundings greatly improved. The Circle Inspector examined the High School Forms and found the results to be quite satisfactory. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore was 637 as against 570 in the previous year. The strength of the High School classes was 266. Forty-five pupils appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and 15 of these were admitted into Colleges. Out of 4 pupils that appeared for the Matriculation Examination 2 passed. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 28 passed out of 49 sent up, 2 being placed in the first class. Scholarships to the value of Rs.308 were given to Lingayet students, one of whom was studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, another was in the L.L.B. class, Bombay and the third in the Senior Intermediate class of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The Science Laboratory was improved and the Library strengthened. Pradhana Siromani T. Ananda Rao, Esq., C.I.E., Retired Dewan of Mysore was pleased to present 700 volumes to the High School Library. The Reading Room and the Library were thrown open to the public. In February last His Highness the Yuvaraja very graciously presided at the prize distribution ceremony and was pleased to grant Rs.1,000 for special prizes. A Pit Fly-shuttle loom was tried in the Weaving Institute attached to the High School. The boys took a keen interest in field games and gymnastics and a Badminton Court was newly opened. Tennis was also popular. The Debating Society held regular meetings. The total annual income amounted to about Rs.12,000 and the expenditure to about Rs.12,250/-, the excess being met from the Trust Funds. The Circle Inspector examined the

High School Forms and found them in a satisfactory condition. The Circle Inspector suggests the desirability of removing the Vernacular Primary classes to another building and organizing parallel Middle and Higher Vernacular standards with English as an optional subject.

45. Hostels and Boarding Houses.- The total number of Students' Homes increased from 26 to 27, of which 12 were under Government Management, 3 were aided, 8 were unaided Homes for boys and 4 were unaided Homes for girls. Of the 12 Hostels under Government Management, 2 belonged to the two First Grade Colleges, 2 to the Mysore Normal School, 6 to the District Head Quarter High Schools, 1 to the Engineering School, Mysore, and 1 to the Agricultural School, Hebbal, Bangalore. The number of boarders in the Government Hostels increased from 425 to 432, of whom 158 were in the College Department, 181 in High Schools, 20 in Middle Schools, 1 in a Primary school and 72 in Special Schools. The total expenditure on these 12 Hostels was Rs.54569-8-2, of which Rs.9,982-15-0 was met from the Government grant, 61-8-0 from subscriptions and Rs.44,525-1-2 from boarding fees. The additional blocks of buildings constructed for the Tumkur Students' Home could not accommodate all the boarders and additional accommodation was found necessary. The new building of Chikmagalur Hostel was opened on the birth day of His Highness the Maharaja, and for want of sufficient accommodation, some boarders were lodged in the old building. The kitchen and the main building of the Hassan Home were repaired and a temporary shed was run up for the plague season. A separate kitchen for non-vegetarians was found needed. The Circle Inspector reports that the Home was not in a solvent or satisfactory condition. In the Home attached to the schools for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind in Mysore there were 25 board-

boarders. A sum of Rs.1315-12-1 was spent on the Home during the year, of which Rs.251-0-7 was met from the Government grant and the balance from subscriptions and donations from the generous public. All the Hostels were under capable management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. Details regarding all the Hostels will be found in Appendix B. (31)

46. Pupils or Vidyarthi Examination of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.- For the Sanskrit Vidyarthi Examinations. 276 candidates appeared from the different Sanskrit Colleges and Schools of the State and 181 passed, with 82 in the First class. As usual the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore headed the list of successful institutions with 131 passes - 52 First class and 79 second class. The other successful institutions in the order of their success were the Melkote Sanskrit College, the Pathasalas at Chennarayapatna, Sravanabelagola, Hole-Narsipur, Tumkur, Nanjangud, Hulikal, Talkad, Bagepalli, Bettadapura, Ramanathapura, Belur, Honnavalli, Aghalaya, Sosale and Gudibanda. There were also 4 private candidates among the successful men. A table showing the results is given in Appendix B. (18).

47. Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.- Forty four candidates were registered for this Examination, 43 were examined and 18 passed, all in the second class. Of the 18 successful candidates 17 were Brahmins and 1 was a Mahomedan. The Mysore Normal School sent up 32 candidates and passed 17. Out of the 12 private candidates only one was successful. The largest number of failures was in Mathematics, being 24 out of 44 or 55.81 per cent.

48. The English Lower Secondary Examination of 1914- The revised regulations were brought into force during the year and the age limit prescribed for private candidates for the

the Lower Secondary Examination was reduced from 16 to 14. The rates of fees to examiners were revised and other charges connected with the Examination were also raised. Altogether 3,949 candidates were registered for the Lower Secondary Examination as against 3.883 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,563 took up English as the compulsory language, 1,531 were examined and 704 passed - 35 in the first class 394 in the second class and 275 in English only. The percentage of passes was 45.98 against 47.67 in the previous year. The percentage of failures in English was 47.74 as against 38.76. This was due to the raising of the standard in that subject. Of the 704 successful candidates, 543 were Brahmins, 78 other Hindus, 30 Lingayets, 7 Jains, 24 Mahomedans 17 Native Christians and 5 Europeans or Eurasians. Among the applicants there were 432 private candidates of whom 412 were examined and 83 passed - 1 in the first class, 37 in the second class and 45 in English only. Altogether 124 institutions sent up candidates for the Examination and 108 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Government High Schools at Hassan Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the Maharani's College Mysore, the Wesleyan High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore, the London Mission High School for Girls/, Bangalore, the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore and several Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Lower Secondary standard.

49. Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.- Two thousand three hundred and eighty six candidates were registered for this exarination 2,332 were examined and 792 passed -- 31 in the First class, 711 in the second class, 42 in Sanskrit only, 6 in Persian only, 1 in Urdu only and 1 in Telugu only. The percentage of passes was 33.96 as against 32.09 in the previous year. Of the successful candidates, 511 were Brahmins, 126 other Hindus, 81 Lingayets 7 Jains 57

Mahomedans, and 10 Native Christians. The largest percentage of failures was in Kannada, viz., 52.86. Among the registered candidates there were 522 private candidates, of whom 501 were examined and 92 passed. Altogether 436 institutions sent up candidates for this Examination and only 284 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Kannada High School at Nanjangud, the Government Aryabalika Pathasala and the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, M.E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar, Lakshmipuram Boys' School, Mysore and several others.

50. Number of Middle Schools for boys. The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 224 to 229 and their attendance from 28,743 to 31,672. Of the total number of schools, 147 were Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools and 82 were Vernacular Middle Schools. The strength of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 23,075 including 307 girls, while that of the Vernacular Middle Schools was 8,597 including 217 girls. Of the 147 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 87 were Departmental 54 aided, 5 unaided and 1 a Municipal school. of the 82 Vernacular Middle Schools, 70 were Departmental, 2 Municipal Schools 9 aided and 1 an unaided school. Besides these there were several other village schools which had reached the middle standard.

51. Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools.- The number of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools increased from 105 to 131 and their attendance from 18,490 to 20,858 of whom 1032 learnt English. Distributed according to districts there were 23 schools in the Bangalore District, 15 in Kolar, 20 in Tumkur, 37 in Mysore, 10 in Hassan, 7 in Kadur, 10 in Shimoga and 9 in Chitaldrug.

52. Anglo-Tamil Schools.- There were 8 Anglo-Tamil

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schools Schools for boys with a strength of 1,062 pupils as against the same number of schools with 1014 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 271 learnt English.

The 8 Anglo-Hindustani or Anglo-Persian Schools will be referred to in the Chapter on Mahomedan Education.

53. Kannada Middle Schools.- The number of Kannada Middle Schools decreased from 29 to 28 and their strength from 4,082 to ∮ 4,035. This decrease was apparent and was due to the conversion of one of the schools into an Anglo-Vernacular School. Of the remaining Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 were Telugu Schools, 2 Tamil Schools, 48 Hindustani Schools and 1 was a Panchama School. The Hindustani Schools will be referred to in Chapter IX.

CHAPTER V--PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.-

54. Number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys.- The number of Public Primary Schools for boys increased from 2,046 to 2,272 or by 226 and their attendance from 73,971 to 93,972 or by 20,001. The Departmental Schools increased from 1,676 to 1,799, the aided schools from 336 to 405 and the Unaided schools from 34 to 68. Of the total number of pupils 8,202 were girls. The statement showing the number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys is given in Appendix B. (19).

55. Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age.- There were 1,00,540 boys in the Primary stages of Public Schools and 28,439 boys in private indigenous schools, making a total of 1,28,979 boys in the primary stage as against 1,03,080 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age thus increased from 24.99 to 29.83.

56. The classification of boys in Public Primary Schools by caste or creed is given in Appendix B. (20).

57. Classification of Departmental Primary Schools.- Of the 1,799 Departmental Primary Schools for boys 30 were Taluk Kannada 23 Taluk Panchama. 1,332 Village Elementary Kannada, 83, Village Elementary Panchama, 27 Taluk Hindustani, 148 Village Elementary Hindustani, one Village Elementary Mahratti, 140 Village Kannada Middle, 10 Village Elementary Lambani, 2 Holeya, 2 Woddar and 1 Village Lambani Middle.

58. Departmental Kannada Primary Schools.- The Departmental Kannada Primary schools increased from 1,511 to 1,624, of which 265 were in the Bangalore District, 214 in Kolar, 30

in Mysore, 147 in Hassan,81 in Kadur, 220 inShimoga, 210 in Tumkur and 179 in Chitaldrug.

59. Night Schools.- These schools are chiefly intended for day labourers and artisans who cannot attend a Day School. The number of such schools increased from 84 to 110, of which 87 were aided and 23 were unaided schools. Of the 110 schools, 82 were Kannada schools, 16 were Panchama Schools,11 were Hindustani schools and the remaining one was a Telugu school.

60. Aided Village Indigenous Day Schools.- The number of these schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant rules increased from 152 to 206, which 204 were Kannada schools and 2 were Hindustani schools. Their total strength was 4,514, of whom 357 were girls. There were 36 schools in the Bangalore District, 12 in Kolar, 59 in Mysore, 5 in Hassan, 5 in Kadur, 7 in Shimoga, 60 in Tumkur and 22 in Chitaldrug.

61. Pay and prospects of School Masters.- The scales of pay of Anglo-Vernacular School Masters as those of higher Masters and of Inspecting officers have been revised so as to secure and keep efficient men in the service. Proposals for the revision of the scales of pay of all Vernacular schools including Anglo-Hindustani Schools and Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular Schools are pending disposal before Government and is hoped that favourable orders will be passed at an early

62. Magic Lantern Exhibitions.- No Public Lantern bitions were given during the year under report. In the special Magic Lantern class which was started in the Mysore Normal School at the beginning of the year, the Lantern Demonstrator trained about 55 students in managing the Lantern handling the slides. It is intended to purchase shortly

Cinematograph for the Department with a view to provide educative [redacted] entertainment to school pupils and the general public whenever possible.

CHAPTER VI--SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(a) Normal Schools.

63. Number and strength of Normal Schools.- On the 30th of June 1914 there 3 Government Normal Schools for males, viz., the Mysore Normal School and the District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga, and 2 Normal Schools for females, viz., the Training classes of the Maharani's College Mysore and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The number on the rolls of the 3 Normal Schools for males on the 30th June was 99 as against 205 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The reason for this small number is that the reorganisations sanctioned of the Normal Schools in the State in Government Order No.12-13/Edn.358-13-2 dated 1st July 1914 could only be brought into effect after the commencement of the current official year and some of the Normal classes could only be opened in the month of July last. The total number of students under normal training may be said to be as a matter of fact 440 as against 205 of last year.

The reorganization of the Normal Schools was necessitated on account of the expansion of Primary and Secondary Educetion in the State and on account of the difficulty felt in securing admission for Mysore students into the Training Colleges outside the State. The main features of the scheme are that the Normal School at Mysore has been raised to the grade of a Training College by the institution of a training class for graduate teachers and by remodelling the English Training Class so as to allow admission only to those that have passed at least the Matriculation Examination or obtained School Leaving Certificate. The courses for the Normal training of graduates and non-graduates in the English Training classes are made simil

to those in the Teachers' College at Saidapet.

The District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga have been remodelled and a new Normal School has been opened at Tumkur. The Practising Schools attached to the Normal Schools have been placed on a better footing. In accordance with this scheme, 440 teachers in all will be trained in future instead of 254 as hitherto. Arrangements for Vacation Classes have also been made. The scales of pay of the existing Normal School establishments have been suitably revised so as to employ efficient and qualified teachers to cope with the increased work under the altered conditions.

64. The Mysore Normal School.- There were some changes in the staff of the Mysore Normal School during the year, the chief being the appointment of a trained graduate for the newly started Rotation class. For the reasons set forth in para 63, the number on the rolls on the 30th June was 60 as against 170 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the total number, 13 were in the College Department and 47 in the VII Class. The daily attendance was as good as in the previous year. Forty-two of the students were Government teachers and 18 were non-stipendiaries. The number of Mohomedans in the school was 12. The results of the Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. The Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations were not held during the year. 19 out of 23 passed in the Upper Secondary Training Examination, 24 out of 35 in the Lower Secondary Training, 7 out of 13 in the Higher Normal Certificate Examination and 11 out of 15 in Practical Agriculture. At the Madras Technical Examinations, 13 passed in Elementary Free-hand drawing, 5 in the Intermediate drawing, 4 in Painting, Elementary, 2 in Design and 1 in Intermediate Geometrical Drawing.

Progress of Special classes.-

(1) English Training.- Of the 16 students in the English Training Class only 2 were Matriculates, the rest being Lower Secondary men. In addition to the usual subjects of training, Phonetics and English composition were taught in the class.

(2) Agricultural Training.- Veterinary subject did not form part of the public examination, as it was introduced some what late in the year. But certificates were issued to the successful men who were examined by Mr. N. Narasimhiengar G.B.V., to whom my thanks are due. Information on matters relating to the economy of rural life, ~~Elementary Law~~ and to Co-operative Societies was given to the students in this section. A series of lectures on First Aid was arranged by Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs, Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Mysore. All the 15 students that attended the course were successful and obtained certificates.

(3) Art Section.- Free-hand and Object Drawing were taught in this section. Students were also trained for the Madras Technical Examinations, at which 25 secured passes in one branch or another, one of them securing a group certificate. This section did efficient work.

(4) Rotation Class.- Two batches of 40 teachers were ~~xx~~ trained in this class. Special attention was paid to Hand work such as free-hand, Object and Brush Drawing, Clay Modelling, Paper-folding and Card-board work. Every student was made to give two test lessons during the session. Certificates were issued to ~~xxxx~~ these men on the results of an examination held at the end of the course.

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57 in the previous year.

Special Music Class.- The graduate music teacher gave tuition to 8 private candidates in vocal and instrumental Music and 6 their progress is said to be satisfactory.

The Library of the Normal School was considerably strengthened during the year and two new journals - "The School World" and "Kindergarten Primary Magazine" were subscribed for. The students and teachers made good use of the Library. The Normal school won 3 silver medals and a number of certificates of merit for its choice exhibits at the Dasara Exhibition of 1913 and a gold medal for a fine set of clay models at the Educational exhibition in Bangalore. Interesting excursions to Srirangapatam and Kannambadi were undertaken at the end of the year.

65. The District Normal School, Shimoga.- The number on the rolls of this School on the 30th June was 24 against 20 in the previous year. The average attendance was also fair. At the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade, 24 ~~xxxxx~~ appeared and 16 passed. Sixteen appeared for the Practical Examination and 10 were successful. In the Kannada Section of the Written Examination, 5 failed in Method and 2 in Organization, and in the Practical Examination, 1 failed in Lesson and 3 in Black-Board exercises, Kindergarten and Drill. In the Hindustani Section, one failed in Method and Organization (Written) and two failed in Lesson (Practical). The Practical Classes were arranged on a simple plan. Much attention was paid to Black-board drawing, brush work, paper sloyd and clay modelling. A school garden has since been laid

out The Library and the Reading Room were well used and due attention was paid to physical exercise. The school was in need of a play ground and want of accommodation was also felt. The discipline of the school was satisfactory.

66. The District Normal School, Kolar.- The strength of this School remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 28, all being stipendiary pupils. Twnety-eight students appeared for the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade, and 19 were successful. Of the 9 failures, 4 were in Method and 5 in Organization. At the Practical Examination, 9 passed out of 19 sent up, 7 having failed in Lesson, 9 in Blackboard Exercises and 9 in Drill. The Head Master attributes the poor results in the Practical Examination to the closing of the Practising schools virtually for about 5 months in the year on account of plague. Free use was made of the Library, and the Reading Room was popular. Drill was regularly practised and good discipline was maintained. The teacher students underwent training in Paper sloyd and Nature Study with correlated Kindergarten occupations such as paper-folding paper-cutting, clay-modelling, brush work, sand work, free arm and nature drawing. Want of accommodation was badly felt. Both the Practising schools have now been completely overhauled.

67. The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore.- This school was in an efficient condition under the management of the Lady Superintendent. The number on the rolls increased from 6 to 11. Three girls were sent up for the Written portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 2 were successful. Four girls passed the Practical Test of the same examination. In the examination for Pro-

ficiency

proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed, with 4 in the first class.

68. The Training Department of the Maharani's College.- There were 10 girls in the Training Department of the Maharani's College as against 22 in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade and both of them passed. 19 girls were sent up for the Examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 9 passed in Theory and 8 in the Practical Test.

69. Hostels for Normal Schools.- In the Home attached to the Mysore Normal School, there were 16 boarders on the 30th June, of whom 14 belonged to the High School Department and 2 to special schools. The total expenditure was Rs.4,518-1-7, of which Rs.1,140 was met from the State grants and the balance from boarding fees. The building was ill-suited for a home and better accommodation in a more healthy locality was urgently needed. There were 30 boarders in the Mahomedan Students Home, of whom 3 were in the College Department, 5 in the High School Department, 4 in the Middle School Department and 18 in Special schools. The total expenditure of the Home was Rs.3014-9-4, of which the State grant was Rs.840. The health of the boarders of the Normal School Home was not quite satisfactory, on account of the dampness of the building, but that of the boarders of the Mahomedan Home was fairly satisfactory.

(b) Industrial Schools.

70. The number of Industrial Schools increased from 23 to 27, of which 2 were Government, 22 aided and 1 unaided Industrial Schools for boys and 1 aided and 1 unaided Industrial Schools for girls. The total strength of

for Cabinet maki ...chine, Rattan. Inlaying. Engraving and Metal work. In the Arts Section Special Drawing was taught ... in ...mmercial Section. Type-writing. In the Workshop Section, there were 10 apprentice boys in Cabinet making and 1 in Machine work. For convenience of classification the Industries and Crafts Section with the Workshop is treated as one School, the Arts Section as another and the Commercial Section as a third school. Twenty-six pupils appeared from the Industries and Craft Section for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet making, Smithy and Fitters' Work of the Elementary and Intermediate grades and 21 were successful, 4 taking a first class.

The Workshop.- In order to give advanced training in different branches of Industries to students, as well as to afford them an opportunity of learning practically how to conduct business on Commercial lines, a work-shop was attached to the Institute. A sum of Rs.15,000 for initial equipment and a rolling capital of Rs.13,000 for working expenses was sanctioned by Government. Out of the grant of Rs.15,000, a sum of Rs.12330 was spent on machinery and fittings before the end of the year. Several large orders from the Government Departments, the Palace and the Public were executed during the year and the work-shop appeared to satisfy a need. Out of the advance of Rs.13,000 for working expenses, a sum of Rs.9,401 was spent on timber, materials, labour etc. Materials worth Rs.4064 were issued for manufacturing articles and the balance of stock materials on hand on 30th June 1914 was Rs.3924. The amount realised f... completed articles was Rs.4051, the value of unfinished articles being Rs.2038. As the stock of raw materials and manufactured articles in the Industrial section was transferred to the Workshop, the total assets of the Workshop amounted to Rs.19546 in...

of these institutions increased from 1178 to 1386, of whom 125 were girls.

71. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.- The old Industrial and Engineering Schools were combined to form the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in May 1913. Provisions for instruction in Inlaying, Engraving, Wood-carving and Metal work was made in addition to Cabinet making, Rattan work, Machinery, Smithy, Drawing, Clay modelling and General Education which were being taught in the old Industrial School. The new building was ready for occupation in the beginning of the year and the shifting and fitting up of the machinery and the plant occupied a little over two months. For this reason the regular work of the Institute commenced about the middle of September 1913. The reorganization of the staff was given effect to from 1st of November. The Inlaying and Engraving classes were opened in the middle of November 1913, but those in clay-modelling, metal work and wood carving had to wait till February, April and June 1914, for want of qualified instructors. The number on the rolls of the whole Institute excluding the Engineering Section (which will be treated separately) was 203 as against 192 in the previous year, the increase occurring in the Fine Arts and Commercial Sections. Pupils of all denominations were admitted to the school. There were 82 Brahmins, 32 Mahomedans, 8 Native Christians, 6 kshatriyas, 3 Lingayets, 2 Vaisyas, 1 Jain, 2 Panchamas and 67 others. The strength in the different sections was distributed as follows:-

Industries and Crafts Section	122
tion	11
	36
Commercial Section	34
Total	203

In the Industries and Arts Sec-

the cash balance of Rs.3,599 left out of the advance of Rs. 13,000.

The Fine Arts Section.- The number in the special Drawing class of this section was 36, of whom 20 appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand Outline Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Design and Painting of the Elementary Intermediate and Advanced grades, and 14 were successful, one being placed in the first class in Geometrical Drawing, Intermediate Grade. It is interesting to note that one student of the Institute secured a Diploma in Fine arts for the first time and 3 others, of whom 2 were Village School Masters, secured group certificates.

The General Education Branch.- Of the 203 pupils in the Institute, 115 attended General Education classes; the others either belonged to special classes or obtained exemption. These classes were inspected by the Circle Inspector and one of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Mysore. The Inspector says that the boys were arranged in 10 standards and were given instruction every day for an hour and a half - one hour in English and half an hour in Arithmetic. The progress is reported to be very poor. The Inspector gave needful suggestions to the Secretary for the improvement of these classes.

Mr. M.G. Ramachandra Rao continued to be Superintendent of the Industries, Arts, Commercial and Workshop Sections, but the general management was entrusted to S. Srinivasa Iyer, the Head Master of the Engineering Section, who was also Secretary of the Institute Committee.

72. Other Government Industrial Schools.- The Industrial school at Channapatna continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. No report was

received on the work of this institution although called for.

The number on the rolls of the Industrial School, Sager increased from 8 to 16, of whom 12 were in the carpentry class and 4 in the smithy class. The students belonged mostly to the artizan and labouring classes. Articles of the value of Rs.540-13-0 were manufactured in the school and articles worth Rs.521-9-9 were sold. The sale proceeds remitted to the Treasury amounted to Rs.441-9-6 as against Rs.537-3-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs.2,295-7-6. The building is said to need extension and repairs. The Superintendent says that as most of the boys were admitted late in the year, much progress could not be made. The first two members of Council as well as the Education Secretary visited the institution during the year.

The Carpentry School, Hole-Narsipur had 39 pupils on its rolls as against 43 in the previous year. Of the number on the rolls, 18 were Brahmins 14 other High caste Hindus and 7 Mahomedans. The school showed good progress. Articles of the value of Rs.971-6-7 were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 535 were realized and credited to the Treasury. Five boys appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations and 3 passed - in 1 in Cabinet making Intermediate I class, 1 in Cabinet making Elementary I class and 1 in Elementary Free-hand Drawing. Seven boys of the Carpentry class as well as boys of the IV and V classes of the Anglo-Vernacular school attended the Drawing class. The boys of the local Hindustani School attended the Smithy class and were taught to prepare iron-hinges hasps and staples nuts, bolts, key The Smithy class made good progress, but an Assistant to

Carpentry

Carpentry Maistry was found necessary. The Dewan was pleased to pay a visit to the school during the year under report. The School sent articles of camp use to the Exhibition held at Hassan.

73. Weaving Schools.- The Strength of the Weaving School, Chikmaikanhalli, increased from 25 to 49, of whom 9 were in the Weaving class, 10 in the Carpentry class and 30 in the Drawing class. Of the total number, 23 were Brahmins, 4 Vaisyas, 12 Weavers Lingayet, 4 Mahomedans and 5 other high caste Hindus. Articles valued at Rs.1238-13-3 were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs.1203-10-9 were realized and credited to the Treasury. The articles manufactured in the school, such as school furniture, bed sheets, checks, lace turbans, silk-bordered panches, madi sadies of various patterns are said to be much appreciated and to find a ready sale in the market. A silver medal was awarded to the school for fine bed sheets at the Dharwar Exhibition, and a certificate of merit for a silk madi at the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore. Money prizes were also awarded to two boys that attended the Weaving Competition in Mysore. One out of two boys sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet-making secured a pass. The use of the fly-shuttle loom was further popularised. 50 looms were sold to weavers during the year and orders for 50 more were registered. As suggested by the Circle Inspector, a special drawing class was opened in the Anglo-Vernacular school for the benefit of the Anglo-Vernacular School boys and this class was taught by the carpentry maistry. The Superintendent points out the need for increasing the provision for materials and this request will be considered in connection with the revision scheme.

The number on the rolls of the _____ school,

Molkalmuru decreased from 26 to 22, 3 having obtained job work elsewhere and 1 having gone to Mysore for higher training after passing the Cabinet making Examination of the Intermediate grade. Of the 22 boys, 14 were Mahomedans and 8 weavers by caste. There were 18 boys in the Weaving section and 4 in the Carpentry Section. The value of manufactured articles amounted to Rs.1220-15-5 and the amount of sale proceeds remitted to the treasury Rs. 1154-9-6. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3717-5-7 The school won several money prizes and certificates for its exhibits at the Exhibition in Mysore and Haribar Two boys of the school appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet-making and both of them passed, one in the Advanced grade and the other in the Intermediate grade. The First Inventory of H.H. the Maharaja's Council was pleased to visit the School in January last

The strength of the Weaving School, Doddaballapur increased from 62 to 63, of whom 37 were in the Weaving Branch and 26 in the Carpentry Branch. The number of weaver boys was only 8 against 14 in the previous year. A certain amount of Caning work is also taught in the Carpentry Section. Articles of the value of Rs.1181-0-2 were manufactured in the year and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs.711-6-11. There is some improvement in this direction, but the work turned out is far from satisfactory. The total cost of the school amounted to Rs. 3422-8-2 In the Weaving Section, the boys were taught various process of weaving and preparation of silk bordered sadies of higher counts, silk hand-kerchiefs panches and towels of various sorts. In the Carpentry Section, ordinary school furniture and ornamental carving in wood were prepared. Local repairs were also undertaker. The school was awarded a gold medal and a certificate at the Exhibition held in Bangalore during the Chr

Christmas of 1913, a silver medal and a certificate at the Exhibition at Nandi and money prizes and certificates at the Exhibitions in Mysore and Dharwar

Proposals for the reorganization of the Government Industrial and Weaving Schools at Lodballapur, Chikmalkanhalli, Molkalmuru, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar and the taking over under Government management of the aided Industrial Schools at Melkote, Hassan and Chitaldrug are pending disposal before Government. As soon as they are ~~xxxxx~~ sanctioned, these schools will be thoroughly remodelled and placed under expert full-time Superintendents.

74. Aided Industrial and Weaving Schools.- The strength of the Weaving Institute, Hole-Narsipur increased from 35 to 36, all of whom were Hindus. Articles of the value of Rs. 1567-3-6 were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 1121-2-3. The shawl industry was making steady progress. The use of the fly shuttle loom was demonstrated by a party of the pupils of the Institute in several villages of the District and as a result, 117 looms were introduced into different parts of the District. During the year under report, an attempt was made to introduce the manufacture of coir foot-rugs, ropes and mats in the town with a view to develop the industry as a secondary occupation for Panchamas and other Agriculturists in the neighbouring villages. A new loom was introduced for weaving bambu chicks. The school won several certificates for its exhibits at the Mysore and Hassan Exhibitions. The Dewan was pleased to pay a visit to the school during the year.

The Sri Lakshminarasimha Swami Dharma Pathasala, Bangalore had a roll of 273 pupils as against 265 in the previous year. As usual, literary education combined with Industrial instruction was imparted to poor and deserv[illegible]

all cost. Boys of all demominations were admitted to the school. There were 102 boys in the Cabinet making class, 95 in the Rattan work class and 76 in the Kindergarten section. The subjects taught are Drawing, Painting and modelling, Cabinet making and rattan weaving. The object of the institution is not to make professional men of their boys, but to give them such elementary training in different subjects as would enable them in after-life to become skilled workmen in any branch of industry to which they may turn their attention. Consequently much attention is paid to the training of the mind, the hand and the eye of the pupil. The progress of the school has been reported to be fairly satisfactory. The school won medals/certificates at the Exhibitions in Bangalore and Mysore for its exhibits in drawing, painting, modelling, shell, inlaid and rattan work. Twenty-three candidates were sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations and 19 passed, 12 in free-hand and outline drawing of the Elementary grade, 1 in drawing of the Intermediate grade, 5 in painting and 1 in geometrical drawing (1st class). The extension of the building was nearing completion. The monthly grant of the school has since been raised from Rs.100 to Rs.250 under certain specified conditions.

The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur had a roll of 73 pupils as against 77 in the previous year. Of the number on the rolls 67 were native christians, one a Mahomedan and 5 Hindus. Carpentry, Drawing, Blacksmith's work, rattan work and rope-making were intelligently taught in the School. Sawing, planing, boring and other operations were done by means of an oil-engine. A large number of orde was received for furniture and iron-works. The institu was maintained at a high level of efficiency under the management of

The M.E. Mission Industrial School, Kolar was in a good condition. It was well equipped and under capable management. Masonry, Blacksmithy and fitters' work were taught in the school. Iron casting was also attempted.

The Industrial School, Melkote, shewed fair progress. The number on the rolls increased from 38 to 54, including 14 Panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Branch. Of the number on the rolls one was a Kshoredan, 13 brahmins, 14 Panchamas and 26 other High caste Hindus. Eleven boys learnt carpentry, 11 weaving and dyeing, 2 printing and book-binding, 3 rattan work and drawing, 14 weaving alone and 13 girls learnt embroidery. The Carpentry and Weaving Sections showed good progress. The other sections needed improvement. One of the weaver boys knew how to prepare silk-bordered panches on the fly-shuttle loom and 2 others knew weaving sadies on the hand-loom. Articles of the value of Rs.[illegible]-4-6 were manufactured in the school and Rs.682-14-2 was realised as sale proceeds. The total expenditure of the school was Rs.1,948-14-0, of which Rs.1420 was met from the Government grant. The school won a silver medal and a certificate for fine articles produced on the fly-shuttle loom at the Dasara Exhibition. Two pupils of the Kadalgere Weaving School were awarded money prizes for fine cloths at the Panchama Conference and Industrial Exhibition held at Melkote in April last.

The strength of the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Mysore increased from 6 to 24. All the boys were native Christians. They were taught carpentry, music, drawing and gardening. They received general education in the Day School. The school shewed fair progress during the year.

There were 18 pupils in the Aided Industrial School at Nagsan, of whom 9 were full-time scholars and 9 half-time sc

scholars belonging to the local schools. Some of the full time scholars were sufficiently advanced in Carpentry. A sum of Rs.2,765-11-0 was spent on the school and the sale proceeds of manufactured articles amounted to Rs.782-12-6. The Circle Inspector has remarked that the school would work better under direct Government management.

The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Girls' Industrial School at Hassan had a roll of 95 pupils, almost all of whom were Native Christians. Cap-making was the chief industry taught. Some of the girls also made many useful knitted articles such as socks, stockings, vests, baby's bonnets, jackets etc. Two girls of the school passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Proficiency in sewing. The school obtained money prizes and certificates at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Exhibition at Hassan. The management was satisfactory.

The Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur had 12 pupils on its rolls. The advanced students prepared sandals, shoes, chadavs and bed straps. Articles of the value of Rs.36-15-0 were sold during the year. The school won a silver medal for its exhibits at the Bangalore Educational Exhibition.

There were 29 pupils in the Srinivasapur Industrial School and all learnt Carpentry. The school is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs.13 from Government.

The Bagepalli Industrial School had 18 pupils on its rolls. Carpentry and tinkers' work are taught in the school. The monthly Government grant for the school is Rs.16.

The Goribidnur Industrial School taught Carpe

It is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs.13 from Government.

The Mahadeva Industrial School, Bangalore had a roll of 20 pupils, who were taught elementary carpentry, rattan work and free-hand drawing. The school is in receipt of a monthly government grant of Rs.30.

There were 15 pupils in the Aided Industrial School at Chitaldrug. Only carpentry was taught in the school, the weaving section having been abolished. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.356-13-6 and 297-7-9 respectively. The monthly Government grant is Rs.30.

Such schools in their present condition apparently do not serve their purpose to the extent intended and proposals for rehabilitating several of them on more efficient lines are before Government.

75. Unaided Industrial Schools.- The Sri Krishna Weaving Factory, Mysore City showed considerable progress during the year. There were 15 looms in active work Six panchama pupils received stipends from the Mysore District Committee of the Economic Conference and 3 of them made rapid advance in weaving, 2 showing promise of becoming skilful weavers. Four scholarships were sanctioned for Mahomedan female pupils, and these shewed remarkable aptitude for weaving.

There was an unaided Panchama School for girls in the Mysore City maintained by the Depressed Class Education Mission.

76. Sericulture.- The system of imparting Sericultural instruction in schools of general education

was

was discontinued, as it was not working satisfactorily, partly owing to want of facilities for practical demonstration and partly for want of pupils that would follow sericulture as a profession in after-life. The question of starting sericultural schools has been left to the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference who have employed special instructors with a view to diffuse a knowledge of sericulture among the people following the industry as a profession.

The Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore.- There were 15 Government students and 17 private students on the Farm under training, besides 20 poor boys and 20 males and 5 females employed as workers. Besides maintaining the four branches of sericulture, viz., Mulberry growing, silk-worm rearing, silk-reeling and silk-weaving, and Ericulture, 2 Primary schools - one a Day School and another a Night School, were started for general education for boys. The buildings were extended and new land purchased for the Farm. Various exhibitions were held in and outside the State. Mulberry cuttings, seeds and eggs were sent out as usual, besides several looms and spinning wheels.

77. Demonstration Farm and School-gardens.- The Agricultural Season being as bad as in the previous year, the results of the operations on the Agricultural Farm attached to the Mysore Normal School were not satisfactory. The out-turn from Jola, Kar-ragi and ground-nut was sufficiently high, but that from the other crops, viz., chillies, tobacco, and horse gram was poor. The net yield on the farm amounted to Rs.364-8-10 as against Rs.412-14-8 in the previous year, Vegetables, Mysore Jola and ground-nuts yielding the largest income. The [illegible] wells on the farm needed urgent improv

rain-fall collected was 24.66 inches. 15 students of the Agricultural Training class attended the Farm in thrice . week ...ctical instruction. They were divided into groups, each group being given charge of one plot for cultivation. They maintained cultivation sheets, on which they kept accounts of the crops grown. They worked along with the labourers and took part in weeding, hoeing and harvesting. They also learnt the use of the various Agricultural implements. For the Examination in Practical Agriculture, all the 15 students appeared and 11 were successful. Of the live stock on the Farm, the bullocks were healthy, but the sheep did not thrive well in Winter and summer, owing to want of rains. Several of the mofussil schools had small vegetable and flower gardens attached to them, though facilities for practical gardening were generally wanting. The garden attached to the Central Panchama Boarding Home, Mysore was the best of the kind. The garden of the Tumkur Anglo-Vernacular School was not in a flourishing condition owing to the difficulty of water supply. The Fort Girls' School and the Empress' Girls' School at Tumkur as well as 11 other Village Elementary Schools in the Tumkur District and 6 Village Elementary Schools in the Hassan District maintained small gardens for nature study.

(c) Other Special Schools.

78(a) The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.- This section was in a satisfactory condition. A separate class for the training of Sheikdars was opened during the year and two additional instructors were appointed thereto. Mr. T.C. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Head Master of the School reverted to the Public Works Department and his place was taken up by

Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar Iyer, an Assistant Engineer, in April last. The number on the rolls increased from 51 to 89 of whom 21 were in the Senior Sub-overseers' class, 34 in the Junior Sub-Overseers' class and 34 in the Sheikdari class. Of the number in the Sheikdari cla 17 were Government servants and the rest private candidates. The results of the Final Examination conducted by the special Board were highly satisfactory All the 23 passed from the Senior class, 28 out of 35 from the Junior class and 27 out of 31 from the Sheikdari class. Besides these, 69 subject pupils passed the Madras Technical Examinations of the Elementary and Intermediate grades in 11 different subjects, 7 taking a first class. Almost all the successful students from the school obtained appointments in the Public Works Department. The school was shifted to the new building of the Technical Institute at the beginning of the year, and its combination with the Industrial School was of considerable advantage to the Engineering students in the shape of workshop practice and carpentry training. The question of revising the course of studies is under consideration. The school hostel worked satisfactory and the library was strengthened. The Head Master points out the need of increasing the grant for library and models and apparatus. The students of the senior class were taken or excursion to the Bejwada and Dowleswaram anicuts during the year and were explained the working of those systems of irrigation. Want of an organized gymnasium and suitable play-grounds was keenly felt. The total expenditure on the school during the year was about Rs.11,200, of which about Rs.1,570 was met from fees.

78(b) The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.- This school was started on the 7th of July 1913 and was

loca[illegible] some time [illegible]rial H[illegible]

[illegible] it was removed to the new [illegible]lly con-

structed for it [illegible]cost of [illegible].

extensions to the building are under consideration. Th[illegible]

[illegible]number of admissions to the S[illegible]s 50 every year.

There were however only 42 students at the end of the year of whom 35 were [illegible]ed to the second year's class. The school was well equipped in point of staff and the necessary apparatus, machinery and tools. At the head of the Institution there is [illegible]erintendent who is a [illegible]tant Engineer and has received special training in Electric Engineer

one General Ass[illegible] one Technical Assistant wor[illegible]

[illegible] Instructors

The subjects of instruction [illegible]

1. Management and care of [illegible]gines
2. Erection of machine[illegible]ng of mills
3. Electric[illegible]
4. Driving of Motor cars.
5. Carpentry including cabinet work.

Arr[illegible]ts are bein[illegible] to attach 3 more cl[illegible] to the school, viz. an Industrial Teacher[illegible] Tra[illegible] class, Telegraphic Signallers' class and [illegible] for the training of Permanen[illegible] Inspectors and The total expenditure on the school excluding [illegible]co the buildings was [illegible] Committee for the management of the [illegible] did satisfactory work under [illegible] and was ve[illegible].

7. Commercial School: The number of Co[illegible] increased [illegible] to 4, of which 2 were [illegible] schools.

81

Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided. viz., the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. Both the Government Schools were newly started during the year.

The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.- This School which was opened at the beginning of June 1913 actually started work in July 1913. Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Head Master of the Bangalore High School is the Secretary of the Committee for the Management of the School and the subjects taught in the school are Type-writing, short-hand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and office routine, English, Mahratti, Kannada and Telugu languages are also taught to the Commercial students. Of the 88 pupils, one was a Christian, 7 vaisyas, one a Lingayet 74 were Brahmins and 5 other High Caste Hindus. At the Mysore Government Technical Examinations 13 passed in Type-writing with one in the first class, 4 in Short-hand with 3 first classes, 28 in Book-keeping with 1 first class and 5 ir Commercial Correspondence and Office routine. The School accommodation was insufficient The library was diligently used and satisfactory discipline was maintained. The total recurring expenditure of the school was Rs.3,098-6-10 of which Rs.557-8-0 was met from fees The staff worked efficiently and satisfactory progress was shown during the year

The Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.- This section was opened in the month of December 1913. The number on the rolls was 34 of whom 2 were Brahmin girls. Instruction in Type writing was imparted to this section Nine students were sent up for the Elementary Type writing Exam

of the Mysore Government and 9 passed in Theory and 8 in the practical portion with one in the first class. For the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Elementary Type-writing 6 appeared and 5 passed, one passing in the first class.

The Strength of the Aided Commercial High School, Bangalore decreased from 58 to 46. The number of subject pupils was 110 of whom 20 learnt Book-keeping and accountancy, 1 Correspondence and Office Routine, 35 Shorthand, 45 Typewriting and 3 Banking and Currency. The Principal attributes the decline in strength to the opening of the Government Commercial School where lower rates of fees were charged, but the decline really appears to be due to unsatisfactory equipment of the school, the students naturally preferring an institution which had a better equipment. At the Technical Examinations held by the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, the school passed 26 pupils with 5 in the first class. The school also passed 1 in Book-keeping at the Examination of the National Union of Teachers, London, and 1 in Shorthand at the Madras Technical Examinations. The results of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations were not yet known. For the Mysore Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, the school trained 2 pupils in Shorthand and Typewriting.

The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore.- The strength of this school decreased from 35 to 25, all of whom learnt Type-writing, Book-keeping and Shorthand. The attendance is said to have been much better in January last. At the Madras Government Technical Examinations 16 subject pupils passed in Typewriting, Shorthand and Book-keeping of the Elementary and Intermediate grades, and at the Examinations conducted by the National

Union of Teachers. Birmingham 15 subject pupils passed in the same subjects by the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades. There were two first classes in the former examination and 3 in the latter. These results were satisfactory. The Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School took the management of the institution under him to facilitate the teaching of commercial subjects to the students of ~~the~~ his High School in connection with the School Final Course.

There is scope for more Commercial Schools in the state, but for want of sufficient number of teachers they cannot be multiplied largely. During the year under report 2 graduate teachers were undergoing Commercial training in Bombay and arrangements have also been made for a number of students who have been given stipends to obtain Commercial training in the Commercial College at Bombay. As Commercial subjects form a part of the School Final Course also now, teachers who can teach these subjects will in the course of a year or two be attached to all the Government High Schools in the State and liberal grants-in-aid will also be offered to aided High schools for the employment of such teachers.

Mysore Government Technical Examinations.- A Scheme for holding a Public Examination of the Elementary grade in Commercial Subjects was newly sanctioned during the year and the first public examination was held at the end of the year in two centres, Bangalore and Mysore. The written Examination was conducted in April and the Oral and Practical in June 1914. The Government Commercial School, Bangalore and the Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore sent up 68 candidates for the Examination of whom 42 were Government officials. A statement of the results is given below.-

Subject	No. appeared	Number passed		
		I Class	II Class	Total
Correspondence and Office routine	6	-	5	5
Book-keeping	35	1	27	28
3. Short-hand	7	3	1	4
4. Typewriting (Theory	51			26
(Practical	24	2	19	21

The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 309 and the total expenditure to Rs.224-6-7. The examination was found to be self-supporting.

It is intended to institute the Secondary grade examination this year.

80. The School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Mysore.- During the year under report, the Committee of Management was reconstituted and His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to become its patron. On the 30th June there were 14 Deaf-Mutes and 27 blind pupils as against 14 and 21 respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 25 were Brahmins, 2 Lingayets and 14 other high caste Hindus. In the Blind Section, 2 of the advanced pupils learnt English and the others learnt Kannada by means of the Braille Characters and were in various stages of progress. In Arithmetic 9 of them had advanced up to fractions. Altogether 18 blind boys learnt vocal music and most of them knew how to play on the vine or fiddle or to practice on Thabala. Religious and Moral lessons were given and the Adhyaya class made [illegible] In the Deaf-mute section were in the articulation class, 3 read Kannada Book

3 advanced pupils could read from any printed Kannada book. In Arithmetic 3 advanced pupils new compound rule: Eight deaf-mutes learnt weaving, 2 tailoring and knitting; 2 prepared fine rattan articles by themselves and 3 other made rattan things of common use with some help. The rattan articles sold during the year fetched a sum of Rs. 217-6-0. A Drawing Class for Deaf Mutes was started in January last and the progress made by the pupils was fairly satisfactory. Medals and certificates and money prizes were won by the school for its fine specimens of rattan articles at the Exhibitions in Madras, Bangalore, Dharwar and Pudukota. A silver medal was obtained in the Mysore Exhibition for the fine checks manufactured by 2 deaf-mutes, besides certificates for other articles prepared in the school. Demonstrations of the work of the Institution were held in Mysore during the Dasara and in Madras at the Christmas Fete and all the visitors were highly impressed with what they saw. A donation of Rs.450 was received from the Mysore Palace and His Holiness the Jagatguru of Sringeri and His Holiness the Sivaganga Swami continued their liberal patronage. The total receipts of the school from all sources amounted to Rs.4,458-5-3 and the total expenditure to Rs.3,719-15-1. Want of accommodation continued to be keenly felt. The acting Head Master and his assistants are reported to have worked with zeal for the improvement of the school.

The number on the rolls of the Kindergarten School, Chitaldrug increased from 11 to 12 and a small fee was levied from each pupil

The Unaided Children's School, Mysore had 123 pupils on its rolls of whom 48 were girls. Instruction in English and Vernacular was imparted on the lines laid down in regard to general education, the boys learnt paper-cutting, rattan

work and drawing. In the girls' section, English, Arithmetic, Vernacular, Hygiene, Domestic Economy and oral lessons in History and Geography were taught. The girls also learnt rattan work, needle work, paper cloyd drawing. The expenditure was met out of subscriptions ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ collected from the public, which amounted to Rs.562-4-0.

81. Damodar Das Scholarships.-

(a) Scientific Research and Technical Scholarships.- Of the old students Mr. N. Narasimhiengar has been continuing studies in Electrical Engineering in America. The period of scholarship being over, he has been studying at his own cost, Government having sanc- an sufficient to cover up his expenses. Mr T.P. Muthusam's course in A R.C.S. Degree was over, and the passage money of £50 was arranged to be to him. One new scholarship was sanctioned to Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Centr College to undergo training under Professor Thorpe at th Imperial College, South Kensington, London for a period of two years at £200 per annum together with a family maintenance allowance of Rs.50 per mensem. The total amount spent on these scholarships was ...,405-8-0.

(b) Khadayata Scholarships.- As usual these scholarships were given to students of the Khadayata community in the Medical, Engineering and Arts Colleges of Bombay. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs.2,163-13-0.

82. Technical Scholarships.- During the year under report 56 scholarships at varying rates from Rs.15 to Rs.50 were awarded to students of Mysore for studying in the Professional Colleges of India and England. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs.32,601-1-6. A statement of these scholarships is given in Appendix B. (22).

83. Sanskrit Schools.- The number of Sanskrit Schools remained the same as during the previous year, viz., 42, of which 1 was a Government School, 39 were aided and 2 were unaided. The strength of these schools increased from 1,580 to 1,802, of whom 97 were girls. Of the total number on the rolls, 1,793 learnt Sanskrit. In other public schools 2,362 learnt Sanskrit and in private schools 164, so that the total number learning Sanskrit in all kinds of institutions was 4,319 as against 3,737 in the previous year. The only schools that were affected by plague during the year were those at Krishnapura in T. Narsipur Taluk and Bukkambudhi in Tarikere Taluk. During the year under report Committees of Management were constituted for the Sanskrit Schools at Kudli, Sagar, Basavanalli, Mandikal, Molur, Aghalaya and Talakad. Five other schools had Committees, but their constitution has yet to be sanctioned. Of the total number of 34 Committees, 9 took a livelyinterest in the working of their schools, 22 took a fair amount of interest and the remaining 3 were utterly indifferent. Of the efficient

Committees,

Committees. those at Bangalore, Belur, Manjangud, Hulikallu, Channarayapatna, Honnavalli, and Gudibanda deserve special mention. Two Sanskrit Schools in the Bangalore Circle and 11 in the Mysore Circle sent up successful candidates for the Sanskrit Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the results of which have been already referred to in Chapter IV. The School at Channarayapatna passed the highest number, viz., 6, while those at Belur and Sravanabelagula came next in order with 5 passes each. One successful pupil from Sravanabelagula was a girl. Eleven Sanskrit Schools in the Mysore Circle sent up candidates for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, of which the Sadvidyasala and the Saradavilasa pathasala, Mysore and the schools at Talkad and Bettadapura produced the best results. The Belur pathasala also sent up successful candidates for the examinations conducted by the Mahaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha of Melkote and the Dwaita Vedanta Sabha of Tirupathi.

Progress of Schools.-

In the Bangalore Circle the schools at Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Muthur in Shimoga Taluk and Malleswaram in Bangalore were in a very satisfactory condition, while those at Muttur, Mandikal, Sidlaghatta, Manchenahalli and Sagar needed improvement. The Schools at Kudli and Molur were very poor in strength and progress, while that at Chikballapur was in a miserably bad condition. The Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools suggests that unless the Adyaksha of Chikballapur who is too old to do any work is removed, no progress is possible. The unaided Sanskrit School at Chitaldrug was in a satisfactory condition and deserved encouragement. In the Mysore Circle, the Sanskrit Schools at Belur, Talkad and Channarayapatna showed excellent progress whi-

Honnavalli, Hulikallu, Ramanathapura, Tumkur, Bettadapur and Hole-Narsipur did good work. The School at Hole-Narsipur is intended for Vaisya pupils. The Sanskrit School at Arkalgud also meant for Vaisyas did not do much good work. The Saradavilasapathasala and the Sadvidyasala in the Mysore City were in a satisfactory condition and acquitted themselves creditably in the Lower Secondary Examination. The Saradapathasala is a large and flourishing institution maintaining excellent discipline. It is virtually an Anglo-Vernacular School preparing pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and teaching Sanskrit as an Optional language. In the Lower Secondary class there were 54 pupils, of whom only 4 took up Sanskrit. Similarly the Sadvidyasala has ceased to be a purely Sanskrit School. It is only a Vernacular Middle School, in which some of the pupils take up Sanskrit as an optional subject. None of the Sanskrit pupils reached beyond the Lower Secondary stage. The Nanjangud School did not show good progress on account of the absence of the permanent Adhyaksha throughout the year. The Sravana belagula and Sosale schools did fairly satisfactory work. The ~~Sanskrit~~ Sankaravilasa pathasala in Mysore taught higher Sanskrit to Lingayet pupils. The Kannada branch attached to the school was in a bad condition, but the Sanskrit branch was fairly good. The schools at Saligrama and Hebbale were unsatisfactory. The work of Bukkambudhi school suffered from the effects of plague and the school at Gundlupete needed improvement. The Anglo-Sanskrit School at Aghalaya was in a deplorably bad condition, on account of the quarrels between the Adhyaksha and the Honorary Secretary. The School at Krishnapura could not be inspected on account of plague

It is worth ... that the number ~~of~~ of ...

in Sanskrit Schools has been increasing year after year. It is reported that they show a great liking for Sanskrit and that some of them excel boys in their studies. Only 3 Sanskrit schools are said to have enjoyed the benefit of Medical Inspection during the year. The majority of the teachers in Sanskrit Schools were unpaged men.

CHAPTER VII--FEMALE EDUCATION.

84. Number and strength of Girls' Schools.- The number of public schools for girls increased from 360 to 397, of which one was an English College, one an Oriental College, 2 were English Schools - one Government and Aided- 7 Aided -Vernacular or English Middle Schools - one Government Aided and one unaided - 74 were Vernacular Middle S - 51 Government, 21 aided and 2 Municipal -- 308 Primary Schools - 238 Government, 60 aided and 10 unaided - 2 Normal Schools - one Government and one aided - and 2 Industrial Schools - one aided and one unaided. The number of girls in these schools increased from 20,774 to 23,574 or by 2,800. There were also 8,880 girls in public boys' schools and 957 girls in village Indigenous schools, so that the total number of girls in all kinds of schools was 33,411 as against 27,431 girls in the previous year. The table showing the number and strength of public schools for girls is given in appendix B. (23).

85. Percentage of girls under instruction.- The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age rose from 6.4 to 7.9.

86. Expenditure on Girls' Schools.- The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year amounted to Rs.2,26,996 as detailed below:-

State Funds	Rs.1,51,192
Local Funds	Rs. 22,925
Municipal Funds	5,959
Fees	3,315
All other sources	43,605.

The fees referred to above were realised from

in

in Aided schools for [illegible] and Eurasians.

penditure [illegible] Maharani's College from State funds was Rs.42,286. The sums contributed by private bodies for the educa[illegible]f girls are as noted be[illegible]

The Wesleyan Mission	Rs.16,770
The Lond[illegible]sion	Rs.13,404
The Roman Catholic Mission	Rs. 8,077
[illegible]	Rs. 3,573
The Church of En[illegible]and [illegible]	Rs. 1,422
[illegible]	Rs. 1,122

87. Results of Public Examinations.- One female candidate from the Maharani's College appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, but failed to pass it. Eight girls from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore and 6 from the Maharani's College appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. No female candidate appeared for the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination during the year. Twenty-eight girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 20 passed, 1C passing in English only. Of the 20 successful candidates 5 were from the Maharani's College, Mysore, 5 from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, 3 from the St. Joseph's Convent, Champion Reefs, 2 from the Convent Girls' School, Mysore, and 2 were private candidates. Seven of the successful girls were Brah[illegible]other high caste Hindus, 6 Native Christians and 5 Europeans or Eurasians. 175 female candidates were registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 163 were examined and 48 passed, 4 passing in Sanskrit only and one in Persian only. [illegible] of the successful [illegible] were Brahmans, 3 other Hindus, a Lingayet, 5 Mahomedans and 8 Native Christian Altogether [illegible]e candidates for

the examinat[illegible] were represented [illegible] case
lis[illegible] the most successful institutions were
rani's College, Mysore, the Aryabalika Pathasala and
the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, the [illegible]ission
Girls' School, Kolar and Madrasic Riff Uniswan, Mysore.
The two female candidates that appeared for the Teachers'
Certificate Examination of [illegible]per Secondary Grade
from the Maharani's College were successful. 30 girls
appeared for the Written Test of the Lower Secondary
grade Training and 17 passed. For the Practical Examination, 22 appeared and 17 passed [illegible]ere from
the Maharani's College, 4 from the Church of England
Zenana Mission Girls' School, Mysore, 3 from the Wesleyan
Mission Boarding Girls' Normal School, Bangalore and 2
from the Government Hindustani Girls' School, Mysore.
One girl from the Maharani's College [illegible] appeared in dri
Twenty-five girls appeared for the Examination for Proficiency in Sewing and 19 passed 4 being placed in the
First class. The Maharani's College passed 11
the Wesle[illegible]ssion Girls' Boardi[illegible]al School 5,
the Wesleyan Mission Getta Girls' School [illegible]mber 2 and
the Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girls' School, Mysore 1.
Seven European or Eurasian girls of the Aided Commercial
School, Bangalore passed the Technical Examinations of
the Midland Counties Union, Birmingham a[illegible]'s of
the Maharani's College passed the Madras Techn[illegible]
nations - 3 in Free-hand drawing, Elementary and 1 in
Painting, Elementar[illegible]esults were satisfactory.

. Boards of Visitors of Girls' Schools.- [illegible]eneral
these boards took little or no interest in the welfare o
the schools under their supervision. The Circle I[illegible]
[illegible]emarks [illegible]he Mysore District the Board of Hora[illegible]
Girls' School took a keen interest in collecti[illegible] subs[illegible]
[illegible]hat of Turuvekere Girls' S[illegible]
[illegible]ated

CHAPTER XIII--BOOKS.

110. The Text-book Committee.- The annual general meeting of the Text book Committee was held on the 17th of January 1914 and the Sub-Committees were appointed firstly for revising the manuscripts of lessons on Departmental Kannada Readers III and IV written by several gentlemen. Kannada Reader No.II, Vachanabodhini and Sabdadarsa, and secondly, for selecting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ poetical pieces for Kannada Readers III and IV. The Sanskrit Sub-Committee was requested to prepare and publish a Sanskrit Anthology of prose extracts in graduated series for being used for the Upper and Lower Secondary Examinations. The question of inserting separate lessons on the races of mankind in Kannada Readers III and IV as well as retaining the use of the same text-books in schools for a number of years was discussed. The work of writing a set of Anglo-Kannada Translation books was entrusted to a new Sub-Committee. The Sanskrit, Kannada and Hindustani Sub-Committees met in November 1913 and recommended text books for the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Examinations.

Work done.- The writing of lessons for Kannada readers III and IV was entrusted to competent men and the lessons were ready in manuscript at the end of the year. Arrangements were also made for the writing of 4 new books in Kannada on Domestic Economy and Needle-work. Bala-bhuvivarana was thoroughly revised and brought up to date. The work of revising Bhuvivarane Parts I and II, Balagita muktakalapa and Kalyanagitavali was entrusted to competent persons. The Kannada Translation of Morrisons Junior Geography was almost completed. The printing of new Kannada maps was completed by Mr. Chatterjee of Calcutta and final proofs of almost all of them were received.

Books received.- 138 books were received for patronage during the year, of which 110 were reviewed by the different Sub-Committees and the remaining 28 by the Kannada Translator.

Patronage.- Thirteen different books were patronized during the year and 17 others were recommended as prize books.

Publications.- The following publications or revised editions were published during year:-

Pakasastra, Sanskrit and Kannada Lower Secondary Texts for 1915, Arithmetical Tables, Kannada Copy Books III. IV. V and VII, Kathasaptati, Savitri Charitre, Balabodhe, Parts I and II, Kannada Readers Nos. I and II. Manual of Hygiene (Hindustani), Brief History of Mysore, (Hindustani) History of India(Hindustani), and Urdu Selections.

The Sanskrit and Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1916, Balabhuvivarane, Ankaganita (small), Kannada Manual of Hygiene were in the Press.

111. The work of the Kannada Translator.- The Translator examined and passed through the Press the proofs of Child's Geography in Kannada, Ankaganita (small) Savitri Charitre and Kannada Manual of Hygiene. He was also engaged in (1) editing the Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1916, (2) preparing and revising the lists of Kannada Geographical names to be inserted in the new ma of the World, India, Asia, Europe, Africa, America and Mysore, (3) correcting and passing the proofs of these maps (4) translating into Kannada the report of the Committee on Practical Instruction and the Booklet on the Village Improvement Scheme. (5) reviewing 28 Kann books received for patronage, (6) revising and annot

the Quarterly Catalogue of books and periodicals received for Registration and lastly writing a short Review and Analysis of publications for the year 1913.

112. The Educational Library and Museum.-

The Educational Library.- 616 volumes were added to the Library during the year, bringing up the total number to 7,942 volumes. The new additions comprised mostly books on Principles of Education, Child and Psychology, Methods of Teaching, English Literature, History, Biography, and some other books of general interest. Of these last named,'Science in Modern Life'in 6 volumes. 'Modern Business Practice' in 8 volumes, 'Cambridge Modern History' in 14 volumes, 'Modern History of the English People' by Gretton, 'Imperial Shakespeare' in 10 volumes, 'Moulton's World Literature and its place in general Culture' and books published under the 'Home University Library Series' are some that need special mention. 685 volumes were lent out of the Library during the year, as against 475 in the previous year. The number of visitors to the Library was 50, the same as in the year previous.

The Educational Museum.- The Museum continued to attract visitors as usual, the total number of visitors during the year being 1,081, of whom 539 were private gentlemen, 132 were officers of the Education Department, 377 were students and 33 ladies. The British Exhibits were lent on requisition to the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, the Educational Exhibition in Bangalore and the Exhibition in Hassan. The following additions were made to the Museum during the year.-

(1) Wall charts of Natural History pictures and scenes of foreign lands received from the Office of the Inspector General of Education.

(2) Magic Square and Cube by Vidwan K.T.Gopalienger received from the Government Museum.

(3) Some articles of School furniture, charts, diagrams and pictures received from the Oriental Library.

The printing of the catalogue of exhibits was completed during the year.

113. The Oriental Library, Mysore.- On the 1st of July 1913, there were 9,380 printed volumes and 8,329 manuscript works in the Library and 425 printed volumes and 207 manuscripts were added during the year 1913-14, so that on the 30th June 1914, there were altogether 18,341 volumes, of which 9,805 were printed volumes of Kannada, Sanskrit and English works and 8,536 manuscripts of Sanskrit and Kannada Literature. The supplemental catalogues of manuscripts and printed works were brought up to date and ready for publication. A revised catalogue of English works that may remain after the transfer of the books to the Public Library and the early part of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit and Kannada Manuscripts will be taken u

Among the Sanskrit Manuscripts acquired during the year, the following deserve special mention.-

(1) Lokakshi-Dharma Sastra.- Often quoted from/in the Nibandha works on Dharma Sastra. It is a rare work in verse based on the original smritis of Manu, Gautama, Atri, etc.

(2) Apasthambha-Dharma-Vyakhya by Gopala Yajvan. This has not been met with hitherto.

(3) Sainaka-Dharma Sastra, an original independent Smri often quoted from, but rarely met with in origina

(4) Mulastambha Purana which forms the foundation of the claims of the Visvakarma-brahmanas.

(5) Vaikhanasagama, a typical agama of the class written in prose, treating mainly of the Vaikhanasa mode of temple work and incidentally of the several systems of philosophy.

(6) Panini-sutrartha-tippani, a terse and clear version of the Panini Sutras written by one Devasahaya.

(7) Mahavakya-ratnavyali-brahma-bhasaka-lochana.

(8) Isa-Kena-Katha-Bhashya. This and number 7 are written by Upanishad-brahmendra, the founder of Agastyasrama, in Kanjeevaram.

(9) Tattavaprakasika-gurvartha-dipika by Vadirajaswamin.

(10) Tattavaprakasika-Bhavaratnakosa by Sumatindraswamin

Both 9 and 10 are rare works highly valued by Dvaita-Vedanta Scholars.

(11) Sivagitha-Vyakhya, an elaborate commentary on Sivayogin.

(12) Sivadhikya-Sikhamani, by Revanaradhya and

(13) Sivadhikya-pradipika by the same author - two high class works on Virasaiva cult.

(14) Bhagavan-namamrita-Rasayana and

(15) Bhagavan-namamrita-Rasodaya by Bodhendrayati both treating of the extreme spiritual efficacy of the Namasmarana and based on Upanishads and Puranas.

(16) Tattvartha-Sutra-Vritti by Bhaskaranandi, a work on Jain Philosophy, being a clear and short gloss on Tattvartha Sutra.

Of the Kanarese works, the only one worthy of mention

is Sukasaptati, a high class work of about 8,000 granthas written in Bhamini Shatpadi. This is the first complete and correct copy that has been secured for the Library.

880 pages of 10 works were got printed by the Library during the year. The first 3 volumes of the Smriti Chandrika, the 3rd volume of Bhattadipika, and the second volume of Brahmasutra Bhashya with the Tatparya Chandrika were completed. Arrangements have been made for printing a larger number of works during the current year. 2,300 books and manuscripts were consulted by readers in the Library and 750 printed and 168 manuscript/ volumes were lent out for study and consultation outside the Library.

114. The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.- The value of stock in the Central Book Depot on the 30th June was Rs.110104-10-0 and in all the Branch Depots Rs.10,153-14-10, so that the total ~~amount~~ stock in all the depots taken together was Rs.1,20,258-8-10 as against Rs.1,19,857-8-2 in the previous year. Books and maps of the value of Rs.54,169-15-6 were added to stock during the year and stock valued at Rs.24,424-4-6 was issued to Branch Depot keepers for sale. The sale proceeds realised in all the Depots was Rs.47,241-1-10 as against Rs.42,469-14-9 realised in the previous year. Of the total amount, ~~of~~ Rs.23,064-13-0 was realised in the Central Depot and Rs. 24,176-4-10 in the Branch Depots. The amount of cash paid to Treasury was Rs.43,427-0-2 and the amount credited by book adjustment was Rs.338-7-0, so that the total remittance amounted to Rs.43,765-7-2, as against Rs.39,280-1-3, in the year 1912-13. These figures show that the transactions of the Depot have been extending over a wider area A sum of Rs.3,814-1-8 was allowed to Branch Depot ~~keepers~~ Keepers

keepers and purchasers as commission, and books of the value of Rs.3,528-14-0 were supplied free of cost to Government officers and schools Messrs. Macmillan & Co. supplied Departmental Readers of the value of Rs.14,594-7-6 and paid Rs.2,918-14-2 in the shape of Royalty to Government. Considering the large profits that are realized from Departmental publications generally, the question of terminating the contract with Messrs. Macmillan & Co. and encouraging local enterprise deserves serious consideration. A sum of Rs.5,135-11-10 was spent on the establishment of the Central Book Depot during the year under report.

115. Encouragement of Authors.- Out of the annual allotment of Rs.4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs.3,378-12-0 was spent on the purchase of books and journals received for patronage during the year. A statement showing the number and value of the copies of each book or journal purchased is given in Appendix B. (30).

116 Sloyd Classes.-

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total number of ~~xkmdy~~ sloyd pupils on the 30

creased fro 1,321 to 1,4 e in the Bangalore Circle in t... rest.

of the 924 pupils in the Bangalore Circle, 595 were in the Bangalore Centre, 58 in Channapatna, 7 Arug, 89 in Shimoga and 70 in Kol .

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Sloyd Hall is proposed for Bangalore. The various

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Bangalore Circle were lent

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sloyd pupils on the 30th June, the number in February and March i

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Several [illegible]s in the Centres at were

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in Chikmagalur was fa[illegible] sloyd work was done in

the Hassan Centre for want of a trained instructor.

Regular [illegible] was however resumed in [illegible]. Most of

the Sloyd pupils cultivated habits [illegible], accuracy,

and careful observation and developed a real taste aw

-ings accommodation and of more work benches was

felt in the Mysore Centre. A good Sloyd Hall at Chikmaga-

lur is a real need. Sl[illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible]

different centres were sent to the Exhibitions at Mysore

and Bangalore, and won medals and certificates. The

centres at Bangalore [illegible]tna and Mysore, and Chikmaga-

lur distinguished themselves at these exhibitions. All the

[illegible] and the two [illegible] ~~exhibited~~

enthusiastically during the year.

Paper Sloyd.- Altogether [illegible] received in-

struction [illegible]er Sloyd during the year, of whom 2,387

were in the Bangalore Circle and 1,500 in the

Circle. The n[illegible]f Paper Sloyd Centres remained

the same as [illegible]he previous year viz. 47, of which 27

were in [illegible]lore Circle and [illegible] in the [illegible] Circle.

All the Centres did useful work except Bowringpete,

Mul[illegible]ar an[illegible]r centres where the

progress suffered considera[illegible]t of plague or

cholera.

cholera. Paper folding was systematically taught in all the centres and satisfactory progress was made in it. The popularity of wood sloyd has led several Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to ask for the introduction of ~~the~~ wood sloyd into the III and IV forms of their schools. The Supervisor of Bangalore suggests that the boys of these classes may be allowed to work with thick card boards and given lessons in free hand and mechanical drawing. The Supervisor of Mysore is of opinion that Elementary plane or 'Light Wood work course' might be very usefully adopted in all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Special Normal class.- The Rotation class of the Mysore Normal School took the place of the Vacation classes which used to be arranged in previous years. This class trained several school masters who were too old or unable to [illegible] Normal Training

117. Medical Inspection of Schools.- In District and Taluk Head Quarters and other places where there were Government Dispensaries or Vaidya Salas, the Medical inspection of punils was fairly satisfactory. But in other places, especially in rural parts, there was no medical inspection worth the name. More satisfactory arrangements can only be made either by employing separate ~~xxx~~ itinerant medical officers or giving allowances to the existing officers for the extra work expected of them. The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,279 as against 3,432 in the previous year. The Districtwar numbers are as follows:- Bangalore 339, Kolar 136, Chitaldrug 220, Tumkur 652, Mysore, [illegible] Kadur 309 and Hassan 214. One hundred and three pupils of Hindustani Schools are also reported to have been treated for fever and ague during the year.

118. Summary and Conclusion.- [illegible] Colleges were considerably improved and strengthened during the year and the opening of Honours courses in [illegible] was sanctioned. The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University for the [illegible] Honours Courses in Physics and the Maharaja's College [illegible] History and Economics. The affiliation in Chemistry Honours Course had to be post-poned for want of an Assistant Professor of European qualifications. Additional Junior Intermediate classes were started in the two Colleges to provide admission to the large number of boys holding the School Leaving Certificates. Chemical and physical apparatus was supplied for Practical work to some of the High Schools. Primary Education continued to advance [illegible] by the opening of new schools and the construction of suitable buildings to existing ones. The question [illegible] ng a large number of Aided Village Schools was taken up and an incentive to private enterprise was created by the sanction of liberal building grants. The revision of the curriculum of studies of Elementary schools was taken up and the introduction of Practical Instruction into them was sanctioned by Government. Technical Education was further developed by the starting of a Mechanical Engineering School and a Commercial Sch[illegible] and the reorganization of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. The scales of pay of Educational officers under Direction, Inspection Colle[illegible] Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools were [illegible]y revised the reorganization scheme of the other branches of the Department, viz., Normal Schools District Head Quarter Girls' Schools and the [illegible] has also been since sanctioned [illegible]s for the Vernacular Schools [illegible] Government [illegible] order

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is expected to develop rapidly and increase its
[illegible] to the State by spreading education and en-
[illegible] masses of the popu[illegible]
fact that people have ber[illegible]rward with regul-
sitions for new schools [illegible] by liberal offers of
[illegible]ontributions, agree well for [illegible]ement
of education in the St[illegible]notion
ed by G[illegible]ent for the intro[illegible]ducа-
tion in 15 selected areas is [illegible]ds the
accomplishment of the desired object.

[illegible]neral tables [illegible]ppendices accompan-
[illegible] public

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

G. Rama Rao.

[illegible]

TLR.

Appendix H (1)

District	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publications thereat (A) Newspapers		(B) Periodicals.
1	2	3	4		5
Bangalore	Sarada Vilas Press	Mr. Subrahmania Iyer			Books &c.
	Sri Kandesa Bharati Vilas Press	Mr. P. Mallaya			Do
	Kalavidhi Press	Mr. T. K. Krishnaswamy Chetty			Do
	Radha Vilas Press	Mr. D. R. Venkatachalam Chetty			Do
	Krishna Vilas Press	Mr. K. Kuppaswamy Chetty			Do
	Town Press	Mr. Hari Rama Menon			Do
	Irish Press	Mr. K. S. Krishna Iyer		Karnataka	(1) Vidyavilasini (2) Co-operative Bulletin (3) Vidya Kanda (4) Sarada
	Sri Gowri Vilasa Press	Mr. B. Basappa Chetty			Vikatasivadasi and Books
	City Press	Mr. S. Narasimhaiya		Kunvijaya	Books &c
	Jayalakshmi Narasimha Press	Mr. Navaratna Ananda Rau			Do
	Bangalore Book Depot Press	Mr. Vajapeyam Krishnaiya			Do
	Vakkaligara Sangha Press	Mr. K. H. Ramiah		Vakkaligara Patrika	Do
	Sachitraachatturya Press	Mr. B. Janardana Rao			Sachitrachatturya (Rat working)
	Chamundeswari Press	Mr. M. Subbiah			Books &c.
	Mysore Book Depot Press	Messrs V. B. Subbiah & Sons			(1) Police Gazette (2) Revenue and Agricultural Gazette
	Raja Rajeswari Press	Mr. Kumara Sastry			Books &c
	Vijayalakshmi Press	Mr. D. Venkatappa			Do
	Prabhalakshmi Vilas Press	Mr. [illegible]			

	Raja Rajeswari Press	Mr. Kumara Sastry		Books &c
	Vijayalakshmi Press	Mr. D. Venkatappa		Do
	Mahalakshmi Vilas Press	Mr. B. K. Venkatasubbaiya		
	Sri Sitarama Anjaneya Press	Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty		Do
	Vicharadarpana Press	Mr. Ramiah		Do
	Sri Lakshmi Vilas Press	Mr. G. B. Srikantaiya		Do
	Khair Anam Press	Mr. Mohamed Ghaus		Do
	Amritananda Mudrakshara Sala Press	Mr. N. Ramiah		Do
Kolar	The Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet	Mr. A. Cornelius	The K.G.F. News	
	The Oriental Steam Press, Bowringpet	Mr. V. Ramalingam Chetty		Job Printing only
	The Immanuel Press, Kolar Gold Fields	Mr. J. S. Kannaiya		Do
	The Examiner Press, Chikballapur	Mr. C. Puttaiya		Do
Mysore	The Star Press, Mysore	Mr. G. Virupakshaiya	The Mysore Star	Do
	[redacted] Vilas Press, Mysore	Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rau	The Sadhaki	Do
	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	Rev. N. Gulliford	Vidyanta Patrika	Christian Endeavour; Harvest Field; Kristaraja's College Magazine; Young Men of India; The Bhodani and Prabhakari.
	Ananda Press, Mysore	Mr. Sachidananda Jois		Sadbhakti Chandrike; Jotishastra Payonidhi
	Kavya Parameswari Press, Mysore	Mr. A. R. Venkatesa Chetty		Virashaiva Granthaprakasika
	Ahamadi Press, Mysore	Mr. Mohamed Ali Azad		Sulebahar
	Nizami Press, Mysore	Mr. Munshi Mohamed Khasim		Khasle Mysore
	G. T. A. Press, Mysore	Mr. Gundasastry		Vidyadayini; Karnataka Granthamale; Karnataka Chandrike; Srikrishnaraja Vijaya Vaibhava.

Appendix A (1) — continued.

District	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publications thereat	
			(A) Newspapers	(B) Periodicals
1	2	3	4	5
Mysore	Crown Press, Mysore	Mr. G. Visvapakshiah		Indian Mysore; Arya Prabhala; Dharma Vilhara; Supantha
	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore	Mr. A. Krishnadeekshit		Bharati Vilas; Kadambari Sangraha
	Srinivasa Press, Mysore	Mr. S. Ranjunda Sastry		Bhakti Vijaya; Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi
	K. Narasimhaiya & Co, Mysore	Mr. K. Narasimhaiya		Aswalayana Karma Kalanidhi; Lunimal Light; Atmanandha; Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam; Shanti Ratnakara
	Vardhamana Press, Mysore	Mr. M. S. Dharanendraiya		Jainahitashini
	Jayalaya Press, Mysore	Mr. Raghavendracharya		
	Srichamundeswari Press, Mysore	Mr. Muthyala Chetty		
	Kshima Press, Mysore	Mr. K. Venkappaiya		
	Vidyatarangini Press, Mysore	Mr. C. Srinivasiengar		Tril
	Krishnaraja Press, Mysore	Mr. M. G. Ahamad ali Khan		
	City Emporium Press, Mysore	Mr. M. Venkatapataiya		
	Vijayalakshmi Press, Chamarajnagar	Mr. Gyaneeswara Pandit		
	The Industrial School Press, Cuddalore	Mr. M. G. Shanmiengar		
	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Mysore	Mr. Vittala Rau		
	Andumahdani Press, Mysore	Mr. Sahiba Hussain		

	Vijayalakshmi Press, Chamarajanagar		
	The Industrial School Press, Mulbagal		
	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Press, Mysore	Mr. Vittala Rau	
	Urdusabdari Press, Mysore	Mr. Sabdar Hussein	
Hassan	Hanumadvilasa Press, Hassan	Mr. Hanumantaya	Miscellaneous works
Shimoga	Sri Badarayana Press, Shimoga	Sri Mukunda Bhakti Vigilasa	Tattva Prakasika
	Dhanwantri Press, Shimoga	Mr. K. Ramaswamayya	
	Union Printing Press, Shimoga	Mr. P. Venkatappaya	
	Sri Lakshmi Vilas Printing Press	Mr. M. M. Venkatappa	Arya Dharma Prakasika and Srimad Dharma Vidhanam
	Setha Press, Shimoga	Mr. Bhavani Rau	Printing Cheques &c.
Kadur			
Chitaldrug	Sachidananda Press	Mr. M. Ranjappa Hardekar	Davangere Dhanurdhari Fortnightly
	[redacted] Press	Mr. Rudrappa	Job works.

No.	Name	Object	Num
1	Government Museum	To illustrate a representative collection of objects intended to be instructive and interesting	4
2	Central College Physical Science Club	To stimulate the Interest of the members in Scientific methods and independant work by means of lectures and demonstrations	
3	Central College, Natural Science Club	To encourage habits of original observation	
4	The Maharaja's College Union, Mysore	To provide suitable Newspapers and Periodicals for the use of the College Staff and Students	
5	Maharani's College Reading Room and Ladies Debating Societies	Mutual Improvement	
6	Govt. High School, Bangalore Reading Room and Debating Society	For the use of pupils and teachers	
7	Govt. High School, Reading Room, Channapatna	General Knowledge (2) Improvement of English Language	
8	Do Do, Kolar	For the benefit of the High School Students and teachers	
9	Do Do, Chikballapur	Improvement of the General Knowledge of the students	
10	Do Do, Tumkur	Self Improvement	
11	Do Do, Maharaja's College H.S. Dept. Mysore	Education	
12	Aided Do Do, Maringallappa's High School, Bangalore	To promote Literary Knowledge	
13	The Hindu Young Men's Union, Mysore	Literary and Debating	
14	Govt. High School Reading Room, Hassan	Mutual Improvement	
15	Do Do, Shimoga	General Improvement and Mental recreation	
16	Do Do, Chikmagalur	Mutual Improvement	
17	The Oriental and Mixed Library and Free Reading Room with Ladies Section	Educational, intellectual and moral Improvement of both Male & Female Visitors	4 3
18	The Mysore Literary Union	To provide a Reading room and Library for the Educated class in Mysore with provision for occasional lectures discussion and recreation	
19	S.L.N. Debating Society, Bangalore	Mental and Bodily development of the students of S.L.N. Dharma Pathasala, Bangalore	
20	Free Reading Room and Library, Nagamangala	For the progress of the A.V. School boys and the English and Kannada knowing gentlemen of the town.	
21	Krishnarajapet Reading room	The object of the Reading room is to bring together officials and non officials in the common place and to make them know the news of the world	
22	Reading Room A.V. School, Seringapatam	Improvement and widening the mental faculty	
23	Teachers' Association Malkalmuru	To give a sort of normal training to the teachers	
24	Pupils Improvement Society, Malkalmuru	To improve boys by means of lectures and debates	
25	Teachers' Association, Challakere	To spread General Education and to act with co-operation	
26	Educational Association of Chitaldrug	To adopt modern methods of teaching	
27	Teachers' Association, Jagalur	To adopt modern methods of teaching several subjects to pupils	
28	Students' Debating Society, Challakere	To cultivate a habit of co-operation and fluency of Expression in Society	
29	A.V. School, Juvenile Library, Chitaldrug	To create a taste for healthy literature among boys	
30	The Central Mohamedan Association, Bangalore		

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Province of Mysore for the year 1918-

Income			Members or Visitors				When Established.
Endowment	Subscription	Total	Male	Female	Juvenile	Total	Registered or not	
4000		262045	215264		477309			15th August 1865
65		65	.. ..	130		130	Yes	1910
			77	2		79	Yes	1909
589		589	.. ..	256	1	257	Yes	1st March 1885
202 2 3		202	2 3	17	38	55	Yes	March 1908
411 8 ..		411	8 ..	37		572	Yes	January 1909
166 12 ..		166	12 ..	12		163		
142 6 ..		142	6 ..	15		137	Yes	24th June 1881
85 8 ..		85	8 ..			95		1902
269 10 ..		269	10 ..	207		207	Yes	June 1893
354 10 ..		354	10 ..	270		270	Yes	June 1913
				266		266		1905
6		6	.. ..	20		20	Yes	11th June 1892
268 12 ..		268	12 ..	10		179	Yes	Renewed in 1908
105 3 ..		105	3 ..	5		92	97	Yes 1890
209 7 10		209	7 10	80	1	191	182	Yes 1893
668 4 ..		1388	5 ..	26386	7908	2000	36294	Yes 1883
1262 15 5		1262	15 5	132			132	Yes May 1876
91 11 6		91	11 6	288		1800	2088	Yes June 1908
				20		30	50	Yes 1913
75		75	.. ..	10			10	Yes 1911
3		3	.. ..	20		30	50	Yes 1907
				24	1		25	Yes 4th February 1912
2		6	.. ..	4		59	63	Yes 18th January 1914
				15			15	Yes 7th January 1912
				180		20	200	Yes 1989
				10			10	Yes 1911
5		5	.. ..			20	20	Yes 16th November 1910
26 13 ..		26	13 ..	4		120	124	Yes 1909

Appendix B (1) – Distribution of Schools by Districts

Districts	Institutions																		
	English Colleges	Oriental Colleges	High Schools: English	High Schools: Vernacular	Anglo Vernacular Schools	Vernacular Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Commercial Schools	Engineering Schools	Industrial Schools	Training Schools	Kindergarten Schools	Schools for Deaf & Dumb and Blind Institutions	Sanskrit Schools	Agricultural Schools	Total Public Schools	Total Private Schools	Grand Total
Bangalore.	1	1	5		31	34	469	2	1	6	1	1		16	1	569	175	744
Kolar			2		24	28	313			4	1					372	137	509
Tumkur			1		21	23	406			3						454	435	889
Mysore	2	4	4	1	41	32	533	2	1	7	2		2	24		655	474	1129
Hassan			1		10	11	212			4						238	436	674
Kadur			1		7	11	109									128	170	298
Shimoga			1		10	10	281			1	1					304	107	411
Chitaldrug			1	1	10	7	257			2		1		2		281	199	480
Total	3	5	16	2	154	156	2580	4	2	27	5	2	2	42	1	3001	2133	5134

Appendix B(1)

Appendix B.(2) — Statement showing the Proportion of Pupils to Population by Districts.

Districts	Population according to the census of 1911	Number of Public Institutions on 30th June 1914.	Number of Pupils in Public Institutions on 30th June 1914.	Number of Private Institutions on 30th June 1914	Number of Pupils in Private Institutions on 30th June 1914.	Total number of pupils in Public and Private Institutions.	Proportion of Pupils to total Population. 1912-13	Proportion of Pupils to total Population. 1913-14
Bangalore	8,48,173	569	33,663	175	2,575	36,238	1 in 29	1 in 23
Kolar	7,80,153	372	20,925	137	2,156	23,081	1 in 40	1 in 33
Tumkur	7,35,346	454	23,649	435	6,069	29,718	1 in 31	1 in 25
Mysore	13,42,071	655	32,742	474	6,195	38,937	1 in 39	1 in 34
Hassan	5,80,200	238	11,603	436	5,429	17,032	1 in 40	1 in 34
Kadur	3,38,457	128	7,070	170	2,551	9,621	1 in 41	1 in 35
Shimoga	5,16,716	304	14,434	107	1,394	15,828	1 in 38	1 in 32
Chitaldrug	5,64,243	281	14,248	199	3,027	17,275	1 in 38	1 in 32
Total	57,05,359	3,001	1,58,334	2,133	29,396	1,87,730	1 in 36	1 in 31

Appendix B (2)

Appendix B (3) — Statement showing the average number of square miles to each village with one or more Public or Private Institutions.

No.	Districts	Area in square miles	Population in square miles.	Total number of villages	Number of villages with one or more Public Institutions.	Number of villages with one or more Private Institutions	Total villages with Schools	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Public Institutions.	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Private Institutions.	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Public or Private Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	3,078	248	2,479	389	175	564	8	18	5
2	Kolar	3,179	231	2,868	282	137	419	11	23	8
3	Tumkur	4,062	181	2,362	329	435	764	12	9	5
4	Mysore	5,498	232	2,748	441	474	915	12	12	6
5	Hassan	2,666	218	2,301	182	436	618	14	6	4
6	Kadur	2,788	121	989	98	170	268	29	16	10
7	Shimoga	4,030	128	1,751	254	107	361	16	38	11
8	Chitaldrug	4,160	136	1,242	256	199	455	16	21	9
	Total	29,461	193	16,740	2,231	2,133	4364	13	14	7

Appendix B. (4) — Statement showing the Percentage of Pupils to Population of school going age by Districts.

No.	Districts	Population of School-going age taken as 15 per cent.			Number of Pupils			Percentage of Pupils to population of school-going age.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	64308	62918	127226	28363	7875	36238	44·1	12·5	28·4
2	Kolar	59452	57571	117023	18658	4423	23081	31·3	7·6	19·7
3	Tumkur	55804	54498	110303	24184	5534	29718	43·3	10·1	26·9
4	Mysore	99844	101466	201310	32135	6802	38937	32·1	8·2	18·1
5	Hassan	43104	43926	87030	14495	2537	17032	33·6	5·7	19·5
6	Kadur	26561	24207	50768	8262	1359	9621	31·1	5·6	18·9
7	Shimoga	40302	37206	77508	13311	2517	15828	33·0	6·7	20·4
8	Chitaldrug	43055	41582	84637	14911	2364	17275	34·6	5·6	20·4
	Total	432430	423374	855804	154319	33411	187730	35·6	7·8	21·9

Appendix B. (5) — Statement showing the Percentage of Public Village Schools to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants.

Districts	Total number of villages	Villages having more than 300 inhabitants.	Number of Village Elementary and Aided Village Indigenous Schools	Percentage of Public Schools to number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants.	Number of Unaided Indigenous Schools.
Bangalore	2,479	561	389	69·34	175
Kolar	2,868	450	282	62·67	137
Tumkur	2,362	541	329	60·92	435
Mysore	2,748	1,197	441	36·84	474
Hassan	2,301	477	182	38·15	436
Kadur	989	352	98	27·84	170
Shimoga	1,751	573	254	44·32	107
Chitaldrug	1,242	458	256	55·89	199
Total	16,740	4,609	2,231	48·41	2,133

Appendix B. (5)

Appendix B. (6) — English or Anglo Vernacular classes.

English or Anglo Vernacular classes.

	Number on the rolls on the 30th June 1916			High Stage						Middle Stage										Total	
				VII Form		V Form		IV Form		V class		III class		II class		I class					
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2908	121660	32168	153828	756	11	841	24	1070	43	1792	81	1712	78	2263	164	2755	199	5407	550	16596	1150

Vernacular classes

High Stage		Middle Stage				Upper Primary Stage				Lower Primary Stage							
												Infant B		Infant A			
														Reading Printed books		Not reading Printed books	
VII class	VI class	V class		IV class		III class		II class		I class							
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
25	5	2435	285	2059	401	6149	963	9912	1979	15786	3217	16960	4249	24777	8505	26956	11419

Apfelbaum B. (6)

Appendix B. (10) — Percentage of fees to total cost.

Institutions for boys	Government			Board			Aided		
	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fee to total cost.	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fee to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil.	Percentage of fee to total cost.
English Colleges	31 15 -	297 1 6	10·74						
High Schools English	19 - 9	55 4 -	34·47				14 1 3	25 5 5	55·57
High Schools Vernacular		78 2 8							
gle Vernacular Schools	3 7 -	8 14 8	38·57	- 14 8	6 10 11	13·77	5 13 10	11 10 9	50·25
nacular Middle Schools	- 2 9	10 - 7	1·75	- 3 8	8 9 -	2·69	- 13 3	5 15 6	13·94
nary Schools		4 6 5					- 2 8	3 7 8	4·02

Appendix B. (11)

Distribution of grants-in-aid from different funds.

No.	Institutions	State Funds			Village School Funds			Local Funds			Municipal Funds.		
1	High Schools	16530	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	A.V. Schools for Boys	14709	7	1	"	"	"	2125	"	"	1080	"	"
3	Do Girls	5657	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	Vernacular Schools for Boys	18877	7	1	3010	"	"	"	"	"	5704	1	"
5	Do Girls	19322	1	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	5756	5	2
6	Sanskrit Schools and Colleges	20129	15	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	Industrial Schools	15145	13	7	"	"	"	2496	"	"	"	"	"
8	Students' Homes	11453	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	Grants for monthly scholarships	1386	4	"	"	"	"	281	8	"	"	"	"
10	Other Special institutions	53373	11	6	"	"	"	3000	"	"	420	"	"
	Total	176584	11	9	3010	"	"	7902	8	"	12960	6	2

Appendix B.(8) — Statement showing the Distribution of Pupils in Public Institutions according to Languages learnt.

Languages	1912-13 Pupils	1913-14 Pupils	Increase	Decrease
English	15193	18556	3363	
French.	8	12	4	
Total	15201	18568	3367	
Classical Languages:-				
Latin	7	2		5
Arabic	6061	5571		490
Persian	477	486	9	
Sanskrit	3616	4155	539	
Total	10161	10214	53	
Vernaculars:-				
Kannada	107437	127780	20353	
Hindustani	16246	19242	2996	
Tamil	1553	1471		82
Telugu	527	577	50	
Mahratti	74	77	3	
Bengali		1	1	
Malayalam	2	2		
Total	125839	149150	23311	

Appendici B. (8)

Appendix B.(9) — Distribution of scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed.

Caste or creed	Boys	Girls	Total
Europeans or Eurasians	241	329	570
Native Christians	1,762	1,156	2,918
Mahomedans	17,813	6,365	24,178
Parsees	11	5	16
Hindus			
Brahmins	23,676	9,256	32,932
Kshatriyas	1,612	259	1,871
Vaisyas	3,929	1,375	5,304
Lingayats	21,264	3,901	25,165
Other High Caste Hindus	46,772	8,201	54,973
Jains	813	377	1,190
Low Caste	4,521	823	5,344
Others	3,466	407	3,873
Total	1,25,880	32,454	1,58,334

Appendix B.(7)- Statement showing the classification of Pupils in Public Institutions according to the wealth and occupation of Parents.

Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Classification of Pupils according to wealth of Parents			Classification of Pupils according to occupation of Parents							
			Rich class drawing an annual income of Rs 5000 and upwards	Middle class drawing an annual income of Rs 1200 and upwards.	Poor class drawing an annual income of Rs 200.	Officials drawing Rs 30 or more a month.	Officials drawing less than Rs 30 a month and unsalaried servants.	Traders	Land-holders	Artizans	Coolies	Agriculturists	Others
Arts Colleges													
English Colleges for men	2	563	39	460	64	207	69	22	186	1		3	105
Do women	1	7		4	3	3	1		3				
Oriental Colleges	5	187		68	119	8	44		83			21	31
Secondary Schools for Boys													
English High Schools	16	4584	211	2292	2,081	940	790	471	1,114	53	16	16	1,184
Vernacular High Schools	2	30		12	18		15		11				4
English Middle Schools	154	23,984	716	10,074	13,194	2,408	4,222	4,538	6,587	1,478	2,269	294	2,188
Vernacular Middle Schools	156	17,087	315	5,443	11,329	1,604	3,236	3,552	3,216	1,769	2,217	290	1,203
For Schools													
For Boys	2,272	93,972	665	28,288	65,019	445	4,480	9,467	56,751	8,985	8,324	1,633	3,887
For Girls	308	14,171	209	4,503	9,459	468	1,820	2,950	5,073	1,555	1,387	203	713
Special Schools for Boys	25	1285											

For Boys	2,272	93,972	665	28,288	63,019	443	4,400	7,461	9,757	6,700	1,524	1,555	78
For Girls	308	14,171	209	4,503	9,459	468	1,820	2,950	5,073	1,555	1,387	203	71
Spe:													
Industrial Schools for Boys	25	1,285	5	246	1,034	27	249	107	185	179	164	42	332
Do Girls	2	101			101		13		13	15	3		57
Sanskrit Schools	42	1,802	34	700	1,068	111	362	199	850	27	45	38	170
Commercial Schools	4	193	10	144	39	61	36	8	44				44
Training Schools for Boys	3	99		17	82		26	2	53			2	16
Do Girls	2	21		8	13	1			7	3	1		9
Schools for the Deaf, the Blind and the Dumb	2	41		18	23	3	7	3	15	2			11
Engineering Schools	2	131	1	108	22	47	20	1	44	2			17
Kindergarten Schools	2	47	14	33		38	1	3	5				
Agricultural School	1	29	7	22		12			17				
	3,001	158,334	2,226	52,440	103,668	6,383	15,391	21,323	74,227	14,069	14,426	2,542	9,973

Appendix B.(12) — Statement of work done

District	Name of Inspecting officer	Number of schools inspected			
		High Schools	Middle Schools for Boys and Girls		
			Government and Municipal Board Schools.	Aided and Unaided Schools	Total
Bangalore Circle	Insp. B. Basappa	10	42	7	49
Mysore Circle	" In. Srinivasa Rau	6	55	43	98
	Deputy Inspectors				
Bangalore	Insp. H.N. Venkataramanaiya		19	10	29
	" K. Narayana Rau		5		5
Kolar	" B. Srinivachar		20	15	35
Tumkur	" H.N. Venkataramanaiya		2		2
	" S. Gopala Rau		13	12	25
Hassan	" K.N. Veerabhadraiya	1	16	6	23
Chitaldrug	" In. K. Srinivachariya		11		11
Kadur	" K. Narayana Rau		27	2	29
	" S. Gopala Rau				
Shimoga	" In. Shama Rau		12	5	17
Mysore	" In. Ramaswamaiya				
	" In. Narayana Rau	4	21	7	28
Hind. D. I.	" Inshamed Baig		42	2	44
	Asst. D. I. of Schools				
Bangalore I	Insp. T. Ananta Subba Rau				
Do II	" T. V. Krishna Rau				
Kolar North	" R. Alwar Iyengar				
Kolar South	" In. Madhava Rao		26		26
Tumkur East	" K. Srinivasaiengar		47	2	49
Tumkur West	" B. Ramaiya		36	3	39
Mysore I Range	" Lakshmi Narasimhaiya		10	15	25
Mysore II Range	" In. Narayana Rau				
Do	" B. K. Venkataramaiengar		3	6	9
Mysore III Range	" In. Venkataramaiya		1	5	6
Shimoga	" K. Subba Rau		45		45
Chitaldrug	" T. Venkata Rau		22	1	23
A.D.I. of Sanskrit Schools	" S. T. Raghavachar	1	15	1	17
Hindi East	" Ahamad Hussain		28	1	29
Hindi West	" Inshamed Davood		22		22

Inspecting Officers during the year 1913-14.

District	Name of Inspecting officer	Number of days spent in examining schools	Number of days spent in office work	Number of days spent in Sundays and Holidays on which no work was done	Number of days spent in [illegible]
Bangalore Circle	Jun. B. Basappa	114	227	13	1
Mysore Circle	" In. Srinivasa Rau	160	191	12	4
	Deputy Inspectors of Schools				
Bangalore	Jun. H.N. Venkataramanaiya	172	80	1	
	" K. Narayana Rau	18	94	11	
Kolar	" B. Srinivachar	133	202	10	10
Tumkur	" H.N. Venkataramanaiya	16	88	5	3
	" S. Gopala Rau	104	111	17	10
Hassan	" K.N. Veerabhadraiya	141	181	2	31
Chitaldrug	" In. K. Srinivachariya	155	195	2	13
Kadur	" K. Narayana Rau	108	127	4	3
	" S. Gopala Rau	29	83	11	
Shimoga	" In. Shama Rau	93	230	13	29
Mysore	" In. Ramaswamaiya	3	8		
	" In. Narayana Rau	135	205	6	8
Asst. D. I.	" Mohamed Baig	110	219	36	
	Asst. Dy. Inspector of Schools				
Bangalore I	Jun. P. Ananta Subba Rau	151	195	14	5
Do II	" T. V. Krishna Rau	138	216	11	
Kolar North	" R. Alwar Iyengar	134	201	21	9
Kolar South	" In. Madhava Rau	140	196	15	14
Tumkur East	" Srinivasaiengar K.	158	188	14	5
Tumkur West	" B. Rainaiya	140	198	11	16
Mysore I Range	" Lakshmi Narasimhaiya	138	179	19	29
Mysore II Range	" In. Narayana Rau		11		
	" B. K. Venkataraniengar	104	115	1	7
Mysore III Range	" In. Venkataramaiya	125	227	3	10
Shimoga	" K. Subba Rau	104	243	18	
Chitaldrug	" T. Venkata Rau	135	222	2	6
D. I. of Sanskrit Schools	" S. T. Raghavachar	141	203	21	
Tiptur East	" Ahamad Hussein	134	210	18	3
Tiptur West	" Mohamed Dawood	104	244	9	8

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Number of days on				Number of miles travelled	Amount of travelling allowance drawn during 1913 14.							Remarks
on leave	On circuit	At Head Quarters	Absent on leave		Railway and tramway fares.			Halting allowance			Total.	
11	160	194	11	3,190	898	4	"	518	"	"	1,416	4 "
2	185	178	2	4,886	674	8	"	332	"	"	1,006	8 "
	129	124		1,309	106	15	"	138	"	"	244	15 "
	34	89		499	264	16	"	207	"	"	471	16 "
20	236	109	20	3,071	552	7	7	573	"	"	1,125	7 7
3	21	88	3	378	223	12	"	258	"	"	481	12 "
10	135	97	10	1,431	216	13	6	177	"	"	393	13 6
41	181	143	41	1,278½	280	8	"	539	8	"	820	" "
13	189	163	13	2957	560	6	"	432	"	"	992	6 "
3	148	91	3	1,965	114	10	"	141	"	"	255	10 "
	37	86		401	116	14	"	147	"	"	263	14 "
29	146	190	29	1,650	598	8	"	571	14	"	1,170	6 "
	4	7		42	32	10	"	120	"	"	152	10 "
8	187	159	8	3,070½	215	14	"	198	"	"	413	14 "
	153	212		2,768	627	"	"	300	"	"	927	7 "
5	185	175	5	2,602	660	11	"	216	"	"	876	11 "
	174	191		2,120	379	"	6	172	8	"	551	8 6
9	219	137	9	2,199	531	10	6	214	8	"	746	2 6
4	192	159	14	2,700½	529	5	"	219	"	"	748	5 "
5	203	157	5	1,758	504	9	6	321	"	"	825	9 6
6	201	148	16	2,101	452	4	"	174	"	"	626	4 "
9	103	233	29	1,540	283	3	"	106	8	"	389	11 "
		11		15	128	2	"	84	"	"	212	2 "
7	120	100	7	1,241½	256	12	9	79	8	"	336	4 9
0	178	177	10	2,023½	553	6	"	169	8	"	722	14 "
	170	195		1,928	415	9	6	334	8	"	750	1 6
6	191	168	6	2,554	753	2	"	207	"	"	960	2 "
	219	146		3,397	507	6	"	225	"	"	732	6 "
3	228	134	3	2,217	660	11	6	189	"	"	849	11 6
8	232	125	8	4,927	843	6	8	210	"	"	1,053	6 3

Appendix B. (13) – Results of the B. A. Degree Examination of 1914.

Institutions	Registered	Examined	Passed I class	Passed II class	Passed III class	Total	Percentage passed. For each college	Percentage passed. For the University
I English Language								
Central College	26	26	1	11		12	46·1	
Maharaja's College	29	29		13		13	44·83	
Maharani's College								
Maharaja's College Group VI	1	1		1		1	100	
III Science Central College	4	4		3		3	75	
Physics	17	16		5		5	31·2	
Mathematics	4	4	2	2		4	100	
Maharaja's College								
History and Economics Group V	26	26		5		5	19·23	
Maharani's College								
History								
Total	107	106	3	40		43	40·57	

Appendix 13. (13)

Appendix B. (14) – The Intermediate Examination in Arts of March 1914

Institutions	Registered	Examined	I class.	II class.	Total number passed in each college	Percentage passed in each college	Percentage for the University.
Central College	85	80	10	25	35	44	
Sivaharaji College	87	83	4	24	28	33·73	
Sivaharani College	1	1					
Total	173	164	14	49	63	38·41	

Appendice B.(14)

Appendix B. (15) — Statement showing the attendance, fees and cost of the colleges as well as the cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll.

Name of college	Number of undergraduates on the roll on the 30th June 1916.	Average monthly number on the rolls	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance in column 4 to that in column 3.	Expenditure			Cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll.								
					Met from State funds	Met from fees	Total	Met from State funds			Met from fees			Total		
Central College, Bangalore	318	254	236	92·91	88251	3057	96309	347	7	2	31	11	6	379	2	8
Maharaja's College, Mysore	245	247	227	91·90	44595	7943	52537	180	8	8	32	2	6	212	11	2
Maharani's College, Mysore	7	4	3	75·00	11060	..	11060	2765	..	..	..	..	..	2765	..	..
Total	570	505	466	92·28	143906	00	159906	284	15	5	31	10	11	316	10	4.

Appendix B. (15)

Appendix B. (16) — Statement showing the results of the Sanskrit Pandits' or Vidwat Examinations.

Name of subject	Place of study	Number appeared	Number examined	Number passed.
I Yajur-Veda Salakshana Shananta	Private study	2	2	2
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	1	1	1
Smarta Prayoga	Do.	1	1	1
II Dharmasastra	Sanskrit College, Melkote	3	3	3
	Private study	3	3	2.
III Jyotisha	Private study	1	"	"
	Sanskrit College, Bangalore	2	2	2
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	6	5	5
IV Vyakarana	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	4	4	4
	Sanskrit College, Bangalore	1	1	1
	Private study	1	1	"
V Tarka	Private study	4	4	4
	Sanskrit Pathasala, Dharwar	1	1	1
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	1	1	1
VI Vedanta (a) Advaita	Private study	1	1	"
(b) Visishtadwaita	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	1	1	1
	Sanskrit College, Melkote	1	1	1
(c) Dwaita	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	2	2	1
	Sanskrit College, Bangalore	2	"	"
	Private study	5	4	2
VII Sahitya	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	4	4	3
VIII Mimamsa	Private study	1	"	"
IX Sukla Yajur Veda	Private study	2	2	"
	Total	50	44	35

Appendix B. (61)

Statement (17) – Statement showing the attendance, fees and cost of educating each pupil in High Schools.

Institutions.	Number on the roll on the 30th June 1914.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance in column 4 to that in column 3.	Amount of Fees collected.	Total cost	Percentage of Total fees to cost	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. State Revenue			Fees			All other sources			Total		
Government																			
High School, Bangalore	469	415	392	94·457	9598	19679	48·77	24	4	8	23	2	1				47	6	8
Maharaja's College, Mysore	261	262	229	87·404	5411	13441	40·25	30	7	9	20	10	5	..	2	7	51	4	9
High School, Shimoga	140	114	106	92·982	2194	10872	20·18	76	1	11	19	3	11				95	5	10
Do , Tumkur	207	172	162	94·186	4003	9839	40·68	33	14	10	23	4	4				57	3	3
Do , Kolar	255	247	212	85·829	3606	10725	33·62	28	12	..	14	9	7	..	1	..	43	6	8
Do , Hassan	241	185	160	86·486	2770	8376	33·07	3	4	3	14	15	6				45	4	4
Do , Chikmagalur	181	163	148	90·797	2780	7361	37·76	28	1	8	17	..	10				45	2	6
Do , Chitaldrug	114	106	98	92·452	2046	9998	20·46	74	15	2	19	4	9	..	1	2	94	5	1
Do , Chikballapur	95	92	82	89·130	1744	6335	27·52	49	14	5	18	15	3				68	13	8
Do , Channapatna	151	120	105	87·500	1587	7027	22·58	45	5	4	13	3	7				58	8	11
Aided																			
London Mission High School, Bangalore	569	485	471	93·113	9185	16702	54·99	7	10	4	18	15	..	7	13	7	34	6	11
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore	706	664	584	87·951	9035	17394	51·90	5	9	4	13	9	8	7	..	..	26	3	1
Do , Mysore	508	524	444	84·732	7769	13016	59·68	7	1	3	14	13	2	2	14	11	24	13	5
Maharajah's High School, Mysore	637	624	575	92·147	6358	11093	57·31	6	11	8	10	3	..	..	13	8	17	12	5
Vernacular High schools																			
Nanjangud	21	20	16	80·000	..	1195		59	12								59	12	..
Davangere	9	10	9	90·000		1150		115	..	..							115	..	..
Total	4564	4203	3793	90·245	68086	164203	41·46	20	5	7	16	3	2	2	8	4	39	1	1

Appendix 13. (17)

Appendix B (8) — Results of the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination of 1913

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Subject	Place of study	Number of candidates	Number passed	Reward		
1	2	3	4	5		
				Rs	a	p
Rig Veda	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	15	15	29	-	-
	Private study	2	2	1	-	-
Yajur Veda	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	11	11	33	-	-
	Private study	2	2	6	-	-
Sama-Veda	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	7	7	15	-	-
Vedanta	Do Do	12	11	22	-	-
	Sanskrit Patasala, Belur	1	1	4	-	-
Jyotisha	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	1	1	4	-	-
Tarka	Do Do	14	9	14	-	-
Vyakarana	Do Do	31	21	26	-	-
Sahitya	Do Do	22	9	7	-	-
Kavya VII	Sanskrit College, Melkote	9	7	28	-	-
Kavya VI	Sanskrit Patasala, Sravanabelagola	1	-	-	-	-
Kavya V	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	6	2	5	-	-
	Sanskrit Patasala, Tranjangud	2	1	-	-	-
	Do , Hole Narsipur	3	1	5	-	-
Kavya IV	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	13	10	10	-	-
	Sanskrit Patasala, Bageshalli	2	1	5	-	-
	Do , Hole Narsipur	1	-	-	-	-
	Do , Tranjangud	3	-	-	-	-
	Do , Hulikal	2	-	-	-	-
	Do , Sravanabelagola	3	-	-	-	-
Kavya III	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	5	5	16	-	-
	Sanskrit Patasala, Hulikal	2	2	8	-	-
	Do , Hennavalli	1	1	4	-	-
	Do , Krishnapur	3	-	-	-	-
	Do , Chakere	3	-	-	-	-
	Do , Sravanabelagola	3	-	-	-	-
Kavya II	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	8	5	12	-	-
	Sanskrit Patasala, Tranjangud	3	-	-	-	-

Subject	Place of study	Number appeared	Number passed	Reward		
1	2	3	4	5		
				Rs	as	ps
	Sanskrit Pâtasala, Aghalayam	3	1	-	-	-
	Do , Belur	4	4	3	-	-
	Do , Channarayapatna	3	3	6	"	"
	Do , Yunkur	2	2	6	"	"
	Do , Soule	1	1	3	"	"
	Do , Bettadapura	2	2	6	"	"
	Do , Ramanathapura	2	2	6	"	"
	Do , Hole Narsipur	4	3	6	"	"
	Do , Talakadu	3	3	9	"	"
	Do , Shravanabelagola	1	1	3	"	"
Kavya I	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	7	5	4	"	"
	Sanskrit Pâtasala, Hulikal	1	1	"	"	"
	Do , Nanjangud	2	2	"	"	"
	Do , Gudibande	1	1	2	"	"
	Do , Yunkur	3	2	"	"	"
	Do , Channarayapatna	7	4	2	-	-
	Do , Shravanabelagola	10	4	"	"	"
Kavya for Veda Students	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore	14	5	3	"	"
Kannada	Do	15	11	9	"	"
	Total	276	181	322	"	"

Appendix B. (18)

Appendix B. (19) — Primary Schools for Boys

Districts	Departmental Schools				Municipal Board Schools				Aid. Schools				Encouraged Schools				Total			
	Number of Schools	Boys.	Girls	Total	Number of Schools	Boys.	Girls	Total	Number of Schools	Boys.	Girls	Total	Number of Schools	Boys.	Girls	Total	Number of Schools	Boys.	Girls	Total
Bangalore	308	12689	1444	14133					81	2068	175	2243	27	581	28	609	416	15338	1647	16985
Kolar	242	10160	1212	11372					42	1022	213	1235	2	52		52	286	11234	1425	12659
Tumkur	235	10528	1219	11747					94	2418	294	2712	29	747	114	861	358	13693	1627	15320
Mysore	336	13153	927	14080					105	2776	123	2899	10	385	16	401	451	16314	1066	17380
Hassan	162	6296	575	6871					19	461	22	483					181	6757	597	7354
Kadur	88	3454	360	3814					10	121	22	143					98	3575	382	3957
Shimoga	236	8820	769	9589					18	480	48	528					254	9300	817	10117
Chitaldrug	192	8823	618	9441					36	736	23	759					228	9559	641	10200
Total	1799	73923	7124	81047					405	10082	920	11002	68	1765	158	1923	2272	85770	8202	93972

Appendix B. (19)

Appendix B. (20) — Classification of Boys in Public Primary Schools by caste or creed.

Europeans and Eurasians		2
Native Christians		784
Mohamedans		12608
	Hindus	
Brahmins		11307
Kshatriyas		784
Vaisyas		2256
Lingayats		19649
Jains		545
Other High Caste Hindus		38607
Low Castes as Holeyas and Madigas		4399
Others		3031
Total		93972

Appendix B. (20).

Appendix B. (21) — Statement showing the number of Passed, Trained and Untrained Teachers employed in Government Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools.

District or Circle	Number of Teachers	B.A.	F.A.	Matriculation	Teachers, Middle or Lower Secondary English	Pandits	Munshis	Teachers in Upper Secondary	Pandits or Lower Secondary	Upper	Certificate	Higher Examination for women	Special Teachers Upper Primary	Trained but Untrained	Untrained and Untrained	Remarks.
Bangalore	614	6 (3 Full B.A. 2 Ver. 1 Sans.)	1	25	77	4		18	298	33	21		2	10	94	16 vacancies; 2 Drill teachers
Kolar	482	3 (1 Eng. 1 Ver 1 Sans.)		15	59	3		12	231	20	3	2	1	8	73	22 vacancies
Tumkur	480	2 (Partial)	2	21	88	4		12	215	17	4			10	43	18 vacancies
Mysore	713	5 (4 Partial & 1 B.A., L.T.)	1	24	50	12		19	332	46	7	4		32	59	32 vacancies; 15 Drill teachers & 6 additional hands
Hassan	300	3 (Partial)	1	7	32	6		9	157	19	2				28	14 vacancies
Kadur	130				10	1		3	100	4				4	7	
Shimoga	422		1	11	43	3		15	250	11	1	1		10	23	7 Singing masters 2 Sewing teachers 1 Sanskrit teacher, 25 vacancies
Chitaldrug	376	5 (1 Full B.A. 1 Eng & Ver. 2 Ver. 1 Sans. & Language)		12	40	4		10	211	5	2			7	34	19 Drill teachers 24 vacancies; 19 Drill teachers
Hindustani	576			6	21		8	22	259	27	5	2	3	9	134	33 vacancies
Total	4093	24	6	121	420	37	8	120	2053	182	32	10	6	90	495	184 vacancies; 4 Drill teachers 22 Singing masters; 2 Sewing masters; 1 Sanskrit teacher; 6 additional hands.

Appendix B. (22)

Government Scholarships for Technical Education.

No.	Institutions	Amount spent			No.	Rate
1	Engineering Colleges	2723	"	"	7	30
					—	—
2	Medical Colleges	3460	"	"	1	50
					1	35
					9	25
					1	20
3	Hospital Assistants' Class, Madras	7105	"	"	"	"
4	Forest	3911	1	6	"	"
5	School of Arts, Madras	630	"	"	3	15
6	Do , Bombay	840	"	"	4	20
7	Do , Calcutta	480	"	"	1	40
8	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	3720	"	"	16	20
9	Veterinary College, Madras	690	"	"	1	15
10	Do , Bombay	720	"	"	4	20
11	Agricultural College	240	"	"	1	20
12	Devan's College of Commerce	1080	"	"	4	20
13	Perambur Workshops	180	"	"	2	15
14	Scholarship to Mr. K. H. Ramiah	6822	"	"	"	"
	Total	32601	1	6	56	"

Appendix B. (22)

Appendix B. (23) — Statement showing the number and strength of Public Schools for Girls.

Schools	Government			Aided			Unaided			Municipal			Total	Total	Total
	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls
Maharanis College	1		7										1		7
Oriental Colleges for Girls	1		4										1		4
High School Dept. of the Maharanis College, Mysore	1		17	1		33							2		50
A.V. Middle School (Dept.)	1		321	5	115	419	1	22	32				7	137	772
Vernacular Middle Schools	51	1	5643	21		2525				2		321	74	1	8489
Total	55	1	5992	27	115	2977	1	22	32	2		321	85	138	9322
Primary Schools															
Kannada	172		7344	51	23	3508	10	18	367				233	41	11219
Hindustani	66		2467	6		282							72		2749
Maharati				1		51							1		51
Tamil				2		111							2		111
Total	238		9811	60	23	3952	10	18	367				308	41	14130
Industrial Schools				1		95	1		6				2		101
Training Schools	1		10	1		11							2		21
Total	1		10	2		106	1		6				4		122
Grand Total	294	1	15813	89	138	7035	12	40	405	2		321	397	179	23574

Appendix B. (23)

Appendix B. (24) – Public Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Schools	Number on the roll			High Stage			Middle Stage			Primary Stage			Europeans			Lower Secondary Examination	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Examined	Passed.
Aided Fort School, Bangalore	20	25	45				20	25	45				6	3	9		
St. Bartholomew's School, Mysore																	
Convent Girls' School, Mysore	17	78	95		5	5	17	73	90				16	70	86	2	2
Schools for European and Eurasian children, Kolar Gold Fields.	77	53	130	10	8	18	67	45	112				77	53	130		
Convent Girls' School K. G. Fields	79	136	215	2	10	12	77	126	203				79	136	215	3	3
Aided Southern Maharata Railway School, Bangalore.	22	32	54				22	32	54				22	32	54		
Colonial English School, White Fields	8	4	12				8	4	12				8	4	12		
Total	223	328	551	12	23	35	211	305	516				208	298	506	5	5

Appendix B.(24)

Appendix B. (25)— The total number of Mohamadan Pupils in all Public and Private Schools.

Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
Public Institutions			
Colleges	17		17
High Schools for boys	227		227
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	2256		2256
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	4031	119	4150
A. V. Middle Schools for Girls	3		3
Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls		1912	1912
Primary Schools for Boys	11091	1517	12608
Primary Schools for Girls		2817	2817
Training Schools for Masters	20		20
Industrial Schools for Boys	161		161
Commercial Schools	1		1
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Schools			
Sanskrit Schools	5		5
Engineering School	1		1
Total Public Institutions	17813	6365	24178
Private Institutions	710	91	801
Grand Total	18523	6456	24979

Appendix B. (25)

Appendix B. (26) – Statement showing the number of Hindustani and Anglo Hindustani Schools in Mysore.

Institutions	Government Schools				Aided Schools including Indigenous				Unaided Schools				Total			
	Schools	Boys'	Girls'	Total	Schools	Boys'	Girls'	Total	Schools	Boys'	Girls'	Total	Schools	Boys'	Girls'	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Secondary Schools																
Anglo Hindustani Middle Schools for Boys	6	1048		1048	2	107		107					8	1155		1155
Hindustani Middle Schools for Boys	47	3857	119	3976					1	47		47	48	3904	119	4023
Hindustani Middle Schools for Girls	22		1550	1550	5		362	362					27		1912	1912
Total	75	4905	1669	6574	7	107	362	469	1	47		47	83	5059	2031	7090
Primary Schools For Boys	175	6096	1143	7239	59	1452	333	1785	3	91		91	237	7639	1476	9115
For Girls	66		2467	2467	7		312	312					73		2779	2779
Total	241	6096	3610	9706	66	1452	645	2097	3	91		91	310	7639	4255	11894
Grand Total	316	11001	5279	16280	73	1559	1007	2566	4	138		138	393	12698	6286	18984

Appendix B. (26)

Appendix B. (27) – Showing the number and strength of Private Indigenous Schools by Districts.

Districts	Schools: Advanced Teaching: Arabic or Persian	Schools: Advanced Teaching: Sanskrit	Schools: Elementary Teaching: Anglo Vernacular or Vernacular	Schools: Elementary Teaching: The Koran	Schools: Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard	Schools: Total	Pupils: Advanced Teaching: Arabic or Persian: Boys	Pupils: Advanced Teaching: Arabic or Persian: Girls	Pupils: Advanced Teaching: Sanskrit: Boys	Pupils: Advanced Teaching: Sanskrit: Girls	Pupils: Elementary Teaching: Anglo Vernacular or Vernacular: Boys	Pupils: Elementary Teaching: Anglo Vernacular or Vernacular: Girls	Pupils: Elementary Teaching: The Koran: Boys	Pupils: Elementary Teaching: The Koran: Girls	Pupils: Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard: Boys	Pupils: Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard: Girls	Total: Boys	Total: Girls
Bangalore		—	175			175					2441	134					2441	134
Kolar	1		78		58	137	15				1386	107			622	26	2023	133
Tumkur			435			435					5875	194					5875	194
Mysore		1	472	1		474				15	5948	227	5				5968	227
Hassan		2	434			436				38	5329	62					5367	62
Kadur		1	169			170				42	2450	59					2492	59
Shimoga		1	34	1	71	107				15	486	18	5		10	819	41	1325	69
Chitaldrug	1	—	163		35	199	9	26			2404	39				535	14	2948	79
Total	2	5	1960	2	164	2133	24	26		110	26319	840	10		10	1976	81	28439	957

Appendix B. (27)

Appendix B. (28) — Pupils of Indigenous Schools according to Languages learnt.

English	Sanskrit	Arabic	Persian	Kannada	Hindustani	Tamil	Telugu	Mahratti	Total
84	164	130		28303	418	50	247		29396

Appendix B. (29) — Classification of pupils of Private Indigenous Schools according to their class or creed.

Europeans		Native Christians		Brahmins		Kshatriyas		Vaisyas		Lingayats		Jains		Other High Caste Hindus		Low Castes		Mahomedans		Parsees		Others		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
41	9	708	102	46	1	208	20	9465	221	103	6	16418	485	569	37	710	91	11		159	5	28439	957		

Appendix B. (30) — Books, Journals &c patronised during the year 1913-14.

	Names of Books and Journals	Number of copies	Amount		
Subscription to	Karnataka Granthamala	200	500	..	..
Do	Kavyakalanidhi (6 months)	200	400	..	..
Do	Chandrike	200	200	..	..
Do	Subebahar (6 months)	75	112	8	..
Do	Educational Review	42	210	..	..
Do	Indian Education	23	115	..	..
Do	Revenue and Agricultural Gazette	11	11	..	..
Do	Inahilasaki	79	33	..	..
Govinda charyaswami's Jatindra Inattia Deepike		12	25	..	..
Purana Dirikshana		6	9	3	..
Bhagavalgita by C. V. Narasinga Rao		12	19	6	..
Sikshana Imimamsa		5	11	7	..
Address on the Importance of Kanarese by	Mr, B. Ln. Srikantiah	125	5	..	..
Sevi for Death by T. Ramakrishna Pillay		12	30	..	..
Easy Path to Stars		15	112	8	..
Bhagavatam by In. Ramasechasastry		20sets	500	..	..
Prahlada charite		50	50	4	..
Rigveda Parts VIII and IX		29	406	..	..
Copy right of Inardaban Part III			250	..	..
Remuneration for selections from Sumathi Inadanakumara charite	to Inr. In. S. Puttanna		400	..	..
Do	Inr. In. A. Ramanuja Iyengar		119	..	..
Do	Inr. R. Inarasimhachar		20	..	..
Do	Inr. B. Inahadevasastri		10	..	..
Do	Pandit Sitharama Sastri		35	..	..
The Kingdom of Righteousness by	B. Aswatha Narayana Sastri	100	125	..	..
The Land of the Rising Sun by	S. Varadarajaiengar		50	..	..
Masdaism by	A. Govindacharyaswami	12	18	14	..
	Total		3778	12	

Appendix B. (31) – Return of Attendance and Expenditure of Hostels and

Name of Institution.	Number of Boarders who are students of				
	Colleges	High School of High School standard of Colleges	Anglo Vernacular School or Middle School Department of High School	Primary School	Special School
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central College Hostel, Bangalore	73	14			4
Maharaja's College Hostel, Mysore	82	12			1
Normal School Students' Home, Mysore		14			2
Mohammedan Students' Home, Mysore	3	5	4		18
Students' Home, Shimoga		30	2		
Do , Kolar		16	3		
Do , Tumkur		59	3		
Do , Hassan		9	1		6
Do , Chitaldrug		7	1		
Do , Chikmagalur		15	6		
Govt. Engineering School Hostel, Mysore					27
Agricultural School, Hebbal, Bangalore					14
Total	158	181	20	1	72
(b) Aided					
The Deaf and the Blind Home, Mysore					25
London Mission Boys' Home, Bangalore		5	12	20	1
~~Govt. Mohammedan Association Home, Bangalore~~					
Total	–	5	12	20	26
(C) Unaided					
Hardwicke College Hostel, Mysore	2	10	42	4	11
St. Joseph's Boarding Home, Mysore					24
Srinivasa Mandiram, Bangalore		1	1	27	
High School, Channapatna (Hostel)		7	2		
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Tumkur			20	35	45
Elron Students' Home, Mysore	2	21	42		
Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore			8	6	
~~Kolar Mission Orphanage~~					
Total	4	39	115	72	80
For Females					
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan			20	63	12
Gen. Bl. Mission Orphanage, Kolar			7	42	15
London Mission, Boarding Home, Bangalore		9	40	11	2
Wesleyan Mission Boarding House, Bangalore					
Total	–	9	67	116	29
Grand Total	162	234	214	209	207

of Houses in Mysore for the official year 1913-14.

Expenditure from												
State Revenue	Local Rates or Cess	Municipal Funds	Subscriptions or Endowments			Fees			Total			Remarks.
8	9	10	11			12			13			14
1200						12890	3	10	14090	3	10	
1852						9743	15	4	11595	15	4	
1140						8378	1	7	4518	1	7	
840						2174	8	4	3014	8	4	
684						2114	3	4	2798	3	4	
660						2217	4	11	2877	4	11	
720						4262	12	7	4982	12	7	
600			5	8	-	1641	12	-	2247	4	-	
394						789	8	10	1183	8	10	
720			56	-	-	1294	11	11	2070	11	11	
1052-15-0						1985	13	2	3038	12	2	
120						2032	1	4	2152	1	4	
9982-15-0			61	8	-	44525	1	2	54569	8	2	
251-0-7			1064	11	6				1315	12	1	
120			1662	1	5	833	14	9	2616	-	2	
371-0-7	-	-	2726	12	11	833	14	9	3931	12	3	
			2857	8	-	2371	15	-	5223	7	-	
			240	-	-				240	-	-	
* 600			2632	7	5				3232	7	5	* From Imperial Fund
			465	-	-	634	3	6	1099	3	6	
			5000	-	-	300	-	-	5300	-	-	
			12006	4	7				12006	4	7	
			1257	12	8				1257	12	8	
600			2447	0	8	33062	6	2	83535	3	2	
			3505	6	-	214	-	-	3719	6	-	
			3456	-	-				3456	-	-	
			1471	7	9	1682	15	2	3154	6	11	
-	-	-	84821	3	9	1896	15	2	103291	2	11	
10953-15-7	-	-	35668	3	4	50562	1	7	97184	4	6	

APPENDIX B. (32)--Extracts from the Annual Reports of Inspecting officers regarding the work of Village School Committees during the official year 1913-14.

The Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Circle.

It is a pleasure to note that ∅ these Committees continued to take active interest in the welfare of the schools entrusted to their care and to exercise a beneficial influence over their growth and development. They not only brought to the notice of the Inspecting officers the unauthorized absence of the school masters and other irregularities but in many cases they took active steps to repair school houses and to collect funds for providing new buildings in their villages. Some of the Sowcar members of the Bangalore District have come forward with a liberal contribution towards the cost of new buildings for schools. The School Committees of Settihalli, Chekkere, Malurpalya, Manne and Kodigenahalli deserve mention for similar successful cooperatio Most of the School Committees in the Kolar District have been evincing great and genuine interest in all that concerns the well-being of their schools, and have also been very helpful in regulating the attendance of their schools. It is gratifying to remark that the School Committees in the Chitaldrug District have shown active interest by attending to the instructions given to them both by the Inspecting officers and by the Secretaries of the District Economic Conference. They have collected a fund by name "Sarada Nidhi" for effecting improvements in some of the schools on modern lines. The school Committees in the Shimoga District gave immense help in securing suitable sites for school build-

buildings and showed their eagerness to do what lay in their power for the general improvement of schools.

The material help rendered by most of the villa School Committees in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of rural schools is thankfully recognised on all hands. Only in the Mysore District some village school committees have come forward with funds to meet the expenditure of additional teachers required in their schools. Since the scheme of village school committees has been in active operation throughout the State, the old Village School Committees may be amalgamated with new Committees formed by the Revenue authorities and the members of the newly formed village councils be invested with definite, responsible and permanent share in the management of the Village Elementary Schools which of late have considerably increased in strength and progress. Laudable successful efforts were made by the Inspecting officers in the Circle in view of enlisting the true sympathy and hearty cooperation of village notables in the matter of spreading both Vernacular and English education in rural parts. A sum of over Rs.10,000 was realized during the year in the shape of private contributions towards improved accommodation and sufficiency of teaching staff for certain village schools in Mysore and Hassan Districts.

Inspector of Schools,
Mysore Circle.

With the general awakening the active interest in Education is yearly increasing perceptibly which is reflected in the successful efforts of the Committee Members in exercising helpful supervision over the schools, tending to larger and regular attendance, in attending to the repairs and new provision of school buildings and in securing sites

The Deputy Inspector of Schools
Bangalore District.

and contributions. M.R.Ry. Sahukar Siddabasappa of Attibele, has been constructing a large and costly building for ~~the~~ Attibele Village Elementary Boys' School. Appajappa, another gentleman of the same village has undertaken to present a substantial school house for the Local Girls' School. The villagers of Chendapura of the same Taluk have built a decent house for Kittaganahalli Village Elementary School. The Swami of Hunsamaranahalli Lingayat Mutt has provided for the construction of a building for the local Village Elementary School. The Mahomedan patel of Sulibele, Hoskote Taluk has given one acre of his land for building a new school and the villagers have contributed Rs.500.

There has been a general upheaval in matters of Education and signs of progress are everywhere visible. The School Committees have also risen to the occasion and have been evincing greater and genuine interest in all that concerns the well-being of their schools. Most of them are very useful in increasing as well as regulating the attendance of the schools in their charge. Some of them have come forward with their contributions and given fairly good and valuable gifts for putting up Government standard buildings for their schools, while a few others have actually put up Katcha buildings for the schools and provided suitable houses for their masters. With sympathetic guidance and constant persuation these bodies are found to become very useful agents in the spread of education.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kolar District.

During the year 11 Village Elementary School Committees were newly formed and 6 existing Committees

revised. Some of the Committees have contributed liberally towards the cost of new buildings for their schools, while a few others actually built suitable buildings for schools and made a free gift of valuable sites. The coöperation and help given by so many committees in the way of liberal contributions, construction of suitable buildings and free grant of sites to schools in addition to the usual functions performed by a good number of them in promptly executing the repairs of school houses and providing residences for masters, show the good sense they have of their duties in improving the tone and general management of the schools coming under their personal influence.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tumkur District.

These Committees have been taking a keener interest than before. The increasing number of complaints by such recognised bodies, as opposed to anonymous complaints may be taken to indicate a growing sense of responsibility and an eagerness to rectify or improve matters concerning their schools. It is very much wished that these Committees meet regularly once or twice a month, record their opinion in a separate book and send a copy to the Inspecting officer so that complaints of absence for months together might become impossible and shorter absences may be enquired into more easily. In some cases they have voluntarily paid the whole or part of an additional master's pay unwilling to see the progress of the school suffer. Such offers are deserving of encouragement and timely sanction as it would induce other committees to interest themselves likewise.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mysore District.

128 Committees were working with 963 members. These Committees are generally formed in consultation with the Taluk Amildars and every attempt is made to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hassan District.

matters.

of Agricultural classes. Suggests that the rules relating to the nomination of members have to be revised and such of them as have proved indifferent by reason of their ~~xx~~ old age and other causes have to be removed and replaced by men who take a lively interest in the affairs of the school. Such of the members as have rendered valuable help to the schools by way of granting building sites and constructing school houses free of cost, might be recommended to the Government for an honourable mention in the official ~~xxxx~~ gazette. This would act as ~~xxxxxxx~~ a healthy stimulus for others to follow their example.

These Committees were of much help as usual in reporting the unauthorised absence of the teachers and in providing suitable accommodation for holding the schools. Many of these committees have yet to realize their responsibilities in reducing the number of illiterate persons in their villages. Sakarkatte at Narve belonging to the Sringeri Mutt was kindly handed over to the Education Department and it is suitably repaired by the members of the Narve Village Elementary School Committee. The people of Bomlapura and Singatgere constructed the school buildings at their own cost for the newly sanctioned village elemcntary schools which are being held in them.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kadur District.

The School Committees in the District were of much use when difficulties arose in the working of the schools under their care. They gave considerable help in securing eligible sites for school buildings and showed their eagerness to do what lay in their power for the general improvement of schools. The usefulness or otherwise of a school Committee depends upon the sort of the schoolmaster in charge. A capable well behaved teacher commands their esteem and they respond to all his reasonable calls in regards to school

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Shimoga District.

It is gratifying to note that most of the Committees' members have continued to show active interest by attending to the instructions given to them both by the Inspecting officers and the Secretaries of the District Economic Conference. A Fund by name "Sarada Nidhi" has been collected in some of the schools for effecting improvements on modern lines in carrying out the several items of programme framed by the District Committee of the Economic Conference. Several new members also have been appointed during the year for the improvement of schools.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chitaldrug District.

These Committees exhibited a fair amount of work during the year. Some of them that were found to be lethargic were reconstituted. The need for doing so was felt more in the Malnad than in the Maidan tracts due to the illiteracy of the former people. The Committees particularly in Bangalore District took a lively interest in the discharge of duties entrusted to them. In course of time it is hoped that others will follow their good example.

The Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools.

Appendix B. (33) Classification of Government Village Schools for Boys and Girls according to their general efficiency at the time of inspection.

District	Condition of Schools					Remarks
	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Total	
Bangalore	56	136	54	27	271	
Kolar	56	69	75	9	209	1 School is closed temporarily
Tumkur	33	58	17	8	116	
Mysore	34	189	59	28	310	
Hassan	23	69	24	12	128	29 schools were not inspected
Kadur	12	45	18	3	78	
Shimoga	39	116	44	52	251	
Chitaldrug	40	108	36	3	187	
Hindustani Schools	19	88	40	18	165	

Appendix B. (33)

No. $\frac{7056}{287}$

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE.
Bangalore, 29th October 1914.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR M SHAMA RAO, ESQ. M.A.,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

To

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER, ESQ., B.A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Departments of Educaton and Agriculture.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ending with the 30th of June 1914.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

2. *Number of schools and scholars.*—I am glad to say that education made marked progress in several directions during the year under report. The number of public institutions increased from 2,725 to 3,001 or by 276 and their strength from 1,31 539 to 1,58,334 or by 26,795. This large increase in the number and strength occurred chiefly in Primary Schools for boys and girls, Government, Aided and Unaided. The number of Private Institutions also increased from 1,843 to 2,133 and their attendance from 24,901 to 29,396, a matter for some satisfaction considering that the number and strength of these schools were more or less on the decline in the previous years. The total number of Public and Private Institutions together was 5,134 with an attendance of 1,87,730 pupils as against 4,568 institutions with 1,56,440 pupils in the previous year, showing an increase of 566 institutions and 31,290 pupils in the official year under report. Of the total number of pupils 1,54,319 were boys and 33,411 were girls. In 1912-13 the number of boys and girls respectively were 1,29,009 and 27,431.

The strength of the schools would have been more if plague, cholera and small-pox had not prevailed during some parts of the year in the Districts of Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Hassan. The number of schools that had to remain closed for temporary periods on account of the prevalance of infectious diseases during the year was 124 against 110 in the previous year. Of these 29 were Hindustani Schools in different parts of the State, and the number of other schools were, 4 in the Bangalore District, 39 in Kolar, 35 in Mysore, 2 in Tumkur, 5 in Shimoga and 10 in Kadur.

3. *Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.*—The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age rose from 29 8 to 35 7 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 6·4 to 7·9, the percentage of both boys and girls under the instruction to the total population of school-age being 21 9 against 18 0 in the previous year.

4. *Important events of the year.*—

(1) *Re-organization of Colleges.*—Arrangements were completed to provide the necessary equipment and staff for the two First Grade Colleges in connection with the B A., Pass Course and to institute Honours Courses in certain subjects. These will be referred to in detail in the Chapter on Collegiate Education.

(ii) *Expansion of Primary Education.*—

(*a*) *Special grant for new Primary Schools and the improvement of the existing ones.*—As in the previous year a special grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the expansion of Primary Education in the State, of which Rs 27,572 was allotted for new schools, Rs. 14,313 for additional hands, increase of pay to menials and increase of house-rent and contingencies for the existing schools, and Rs. 15,000 for furniture and appliances to new schools. Out of the allotment for new schools, 158 Primary Schools were arranged to be started in the several districts of the State.

(*b*) *Special grant for village school buildings* —A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was sanctioned for the construction of new village school buildings during the year. Of this amount allotments of Rs. 89,844 and Rs. 50,156 were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department towards the cost of incomplete works of the previous year and of the fresh works taken up in 1913 14 respectively, and the balance of Rs. 10,000 was reserved for expenditure through the Departmental agency on grants to buildings undertaken by private bodies, for repairs and new works. Altogether 40 new village school buildings were arranged to be constructed during the year. The services of an Overseer from the Public Works Department have been lent to this Department to work out the plans and estimate of the new buildings under construction. It is a happy sign of the times that people have been coming forward with liberal contributions towards the construction and repairs of village school houses in their localities. A sum of Rs. 12,250 was actually subscribed for before the end of the year for this purpose, and a sum of Rs. 3,362 was promised to be given. Forty-seven private buildings were also given in gift to the Department for opening new schools. As a striking example of this voluntary liberality, it may be mentioned that Mr. Patel Siddalingappa of Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk, besides constructing a decent building for the local school, has offered an endowment of Rs 3,500 for its maintenance. The recent delegation of powers to the Inspector General to sanction grants up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case towards the completion of School-buildings undertaken by the people will materially help for a larger volume of private charity being gathered for the spread of Primary Education.

(*c*) A special officer of the status of a Deputy Inspector has been employed in connection with the scheme of Compulsory Education in the State and a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided to work out the Elementary Eduction Regulation in 15 selected areas. The necessary rules and regulations have been published and their enforcement is engaging immediate attention.

(*d*) Government have been pleased to sanction the opening of one thousand Aided Village Schools in the different districts of the State on the principles of the grant-in-aid rules, the Villages where such schools are started being expected to supplement the Government grant with their contributions either in kind or money so that the total emoluments of the teachers may not be less than rupees ten a month

(*e*) The question of improving the literacy among the people by organising the private indigenous schools aided by other suitable means is also engaging attention.

(iii) *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—The extension of sloyd centres and the introduction of more efficient arrangements in connection with the teaching of sloyd were sanctioned during the year.

(iv) *Educational Exhibitions* —Three Educational Exhibitions were organized during the year, one at Mysore, one at Bangalore and the third at Hassan. The Exhibition at Mysore was held in connection with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara Festival of 1913 and was graciously opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja The following extract from His Highness' speech explains the scope and objects of the Exhibition.—

"I am sure we have all been illumined as to what the Education Court is by the report just read out to us and the weighty remarks made on it by the Vice-President We see, and probably many of us here remember that the first Educational Exhibition was held in our State in 1907. This, as we all know was a success and gave an impetus to Education on the whole in the State. Since then

GPB—100—22-8-13

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§			
Miscellaneous	Total	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
157657	802881	1906106	
		218754	
157657	802881	2124860	
9.26	49.13	100.00	
1.23	22.33	100.00	
.93	.93	100.00	
7.42	37.79	100.00	

he figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively

erage cost of educating each pupil is obtained by
is monthly during the year.

is to be obtained from the figures given in General

he average annual cost of educating each pupil.

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EDUCATION GI

Return of Colleges Schools and Scholars in.... the Mysore

Class of Institutions	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT								UNDER PRIVAT			
	Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Board				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards			
	Name of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education. — *Arts Colleges.* for Boys	2	563	501	463								
for Girls	1	7	4	3								
English ... for Boys	2	72	52	47					2	111	114	89
Oriental ... for Girls	1	4	4	3								
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law												
Medicine												
Engineering												
Teaching												
Agricultural												
Total	6	646	561	516					2	111	114	89
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.*												
For Boys ... High schools ... English ...	10	2114	1876	1694					4	2420	2297	2074
High schools ... Vernacular .	2	30	30	25								
Middle schools ... English ...	87	17937	16742	13120	1	242	252	203	54	4483	4298	3581
Middle schools ... Vernacular ..	70	6806	6222	4571	2	312	303	257	9	1432	1361	1121
For Girls ... High schools ...	1	17	16	14					1	33	29	21
Middle schools ... English ...	1	321	327	272					5	534	513	43
Middle schools ... Vernacular..	51	3644	5165	3358	2	321	295	183	21	2525	2502	1941
Total	222	32869	30378	22994	5	875	850	643	94	11427	11000	9161
Primary Schools.												
For Boys	1799	81047	66650	53591					405	11002	10220	8011
For Girls	238	9811	8747	6283					60	3975	3699	2411
Total	2037	90858	75397	59874					465	14977	13919	10422
School Education, Special. — *Schools for Special Institutions.*												
Training schools for masters	3	99	216	198								
Training schools for mistresses	1	10	22	18					1	11	7	
~~Schools of Art~~ Agricultural School	1	29	22	21								
~~Law schools~~ Kindergarten Schools ..									2	47	39	
~~Medical school~~ Deaf & Dumb & Blind .									2	41	42	
Engineering and surveying schools	2	131	145	122								
Industrial schools ... for Boys ...	2	169	181	180					22	1110	1006	
for Girls									1	95	89	
Other schools ... (Sanskrit Schools ...	1	61	54	48					39	1706	1720	
~~Jail~~ Commercial Schools ...	2	122	85	57					2	71	78	
Total	12	621	725	594					69	3081	2981	
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	2277	124994	107061	83978	5	875	850	643	630	29596	28014	

Private Institutions...
1. Advanced, teaching-
2. Elementary, teachin
3. Elementary, teachin
4. Other schools not c standards

1. The term *Classical language* in column 21 includes European an

e. ...State.....for the official year 1913 — 14

MANAGEMENT				Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the 30th June learning—							Classification of scholars on 30th June according to race or creed						Remarks
Unaided																		
Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June	English	A. Classical language	A. Vernacular language	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Parsis and others	Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
				2	583	555	146	271	6	8	535	12	2	5		
				1	7	7	1	6	1		6					
				4	183	24	164	13			178	5				
				1	4		4				4					
				8	757	586	315	290	7	8	723	17	2	5		
				14	4534	4467	687	8853	12	132	4143	227	20	1		
				2	30		30	30			30					
5	413	433	369	147	23075	11876	1722	17820	167	604	19636	2256	412	307		
1	47	45	27	82	8577	170	1903	9445		157	4198	4150	92	217		
				2	50	50	9	47	1	21	27		1			
1	54	55	53	7	909	678		584	366	175	349	3	26		137	
				74	8490	322	706	6291	4	429	6123	1912	22		1	
7	514	533	449	328	45685	17583	5006	40020	520	1518	34506	8548	573	525	138	
68	1923	1708	1417	2272	93972	93	2472	94241	2	784	77547	12608	3031	8202		
10	385	375	267	308	14171		757	14171		283	10827	2817	244		41	
78	2308	2083	1684	2580	108143	93	3229	108412	2	1067	88374	15425	3275	8202	41	
				3	99		54	75			79	20				
				2	21			21		10	11					
				1	27						29					
				2	47						47			8		
				2	41	2		41			41					
				2	131				1		129	1				
1	6	4	3	25	1285				4	207	878	161	35	24		
1	6	6	3	2	101					94	7					
2	35	30	21	42	1802	292	1610	303			1793	5	4	97		
				4	193				18	14	162	1		19		
4	47	40	27	85	3749	294	1664	440	21	325	3176	188	89	148		
89	2869	2656	2160	3001	158334	18536	10214	149162	570	2918	126779	24178	8889	8880	179	
								50				50		26		
Arabic or Persian ..				2	50											
Sanskrit ..				5	110		110				110					
Any other oriental classic ...								26872	1	50	26153	694	173	752		
ecular only or mainly { For boys				1958	27071		199	88			88					
For girls				2	58			6				20		10		
Koran ... ... { For boys ..				2	20		15									
For girls ...								2003			2018	37	2	81		
to Departmental { For boys ..				164	2057		54									
... ... { For girls ...																
Total				2133	29396		378	29018	1	50	28369	801	175	869		
Grand Total.....				5134	187730	18536	10592	178180	578	2968	158148	24979	4064	9749	179	

lassical languages. II. The sub-divisions of columns 23—27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

EDUCATION

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the S

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction §						
	University education		School education general		School education, special		
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions — For males	173772		440599	335521	36279	117054	110
1. Institutions — For females	12171		128189	72040	4252	2102	21
Total ...	185943		568788	407561	40531	119156	132
2. (*a*) **Percentages** of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction...	13·08		25·30	5·08	2·64	4·77	5
(*b*) **Percentages** of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2 – 17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	·10		2·83	72·92	1·21	·61	7.
(*c*) **Percentages** of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2–17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...			64·24	30·47		4·36	9
(*d*) **Percentages** of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·75		26·77	19·18	1·90	5·61	6
3. Average Annual Cost † of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs
Government Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	284-2-1		9-1-1	0-9-2	141-2-7	69-11-6	5
Government Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0-11-9		0-12-7	3-15-3	20-15-4		3
Total ...	313-7-3		12-15-6	4-8-5	163-9-7	85-4-11	9
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...							
Local Fund Schools ‡ — Cost to Local Funds ...							
Total ...							
Municipal Schools ‡ — Cost to Provincial Revenues ..			4-15-0				4-15
Municipal Schools ‡ — Cost to Municipal Funds			3-5-9				3-5
Total ...			8-10-6				8-10
Institutions in Native States — Cost to Native State Revenue							
Institutions in Native States — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds							
Total ...							
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	88-7-3		4-6-3	1-9-11	85-11-5	9-6-5	3-14
Aided Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds			0-8-3	0-13-9		1-5-0	0-12
Total ...	88-8-8		15-0-5	4-4-7	227-11-5	26-1-6	11-3
Unaided Institutions ... ... Total ...			3-13-7	3-2-3			3-4
All Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	251-1-4		7-10-9	0-11-6	139-9-3	17-11-0	4-12
All Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0-9-9		0-12-2	3-6-3	20-5-9	1-1-10	2
Total ...	275-7-6		13-4-9	4-7-4	165-6-11	34-0-6	9

ERAL TABLE II.

——————— ——*for the official year* 1913

AL TABLE IV.)

	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruct				
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildin	Special grants fu furnitur and apparat
9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	37349	91773	96171	321621	98310
	37349	91773	96171	321621	98310
	2·88	7·08	5·57	17·76	6·56
			·31	19·37	1·42
	1·76	4·32	4·53	15·14	4·62

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from t of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated in the *direct* expenditure only. The a dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rol

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showin

during the last 6 years that have elapsed we lean that improvements in the methods of teaching have been going on in our schools and the good results achieved vouchsafed by the qualities of exhibits received for the present show The art of teaching has as we all know in recent years, undergone considerable changes Scientific and rational teaching has taken the place of old uninteresting methods of instruction and as such Exhibitions of this nature illustrating to the public at large and to the Educational staff in particular modern methods of imparting knowledge and also producing for inspection and comparison results achieved under those methods cannot but prove a useful adjunct to the cause of our Educational activities. The reinstitution of this important section in our Dasarah Exhibition is, I am sure most commendable. As Mr. Denham has wisely remarked, money invested in Education is the beset of investments that a nation could make. Our future would largely depend upon this all-important question of Education. We could not pay too grant an attention to it. The students of to-day will be the citizens of to-morrow. The illiterate of our masses as compared with those of the Western Countries, is deplorable. It is in the effective eradication of the prevalanee of this evil ignorance that the success of most of our problems in the future depends. The Government has, as you all know, recently undertaken the salutary and at the same time the most arduous task of compelling the masses to receive free Elementary Education. Though the work might be best with difficulties and prove rather of an uphill nature to begin with, it cannot but produce in the end most salutary results. The measure of success in this undertaking depends upon the extent of co-operation that will be brought to bear on the question between the Government and the Public and also upon the zeal and fervour with which the Educational Department will fulfill its duties."

The Exhibition at Bangalore was held during the Christmas of 1913 and was kindly opened by Sir Hugh Daly, the respected British Resident It attracted a very large number of visitors and indicated an advanced interest on the part of parents in the Education of their children and in the work of schools generally.

The Exhibition at Hassan was organized by the Hassan District Committee of the Economic Conference during last May and was a great success.

But in all these Exhibitions, the teachers of many of the schools both Government and Aided were enabled to compare notes of the work done and obtain hints for improvement in the future

(v) The scales of pay of Educational officers under Direction, Inspection, Colleges, High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools were suitably revised, so as to satisfy the reasonable claims to promotion of deserving officers and to attract fresh men of ability to the Department The revision of the grades of other branches were under consideration.

(vi) The Grant-in-aid Code was revised and facilities created for the growth of English education in Village Schools.

(vii) The period of deputation of Mr. C. R Reddy, Professor of English of the Maharaja's College was extended, so as to enable him to visit Canada, Japan and other countries to study the Educational Institutions of these countries Mr. Reddy still continues to be on special duty for the elaboration of a scheme of University for the Mysore State Mr T. Denham, Principal of the Maharaja's College was also deputed to Australia during the last summer vacation to study the system of Universities in that country.

(viii) The benefits of the state Life Insurance were extended to the teachers of Aided Schools.

(ix) The Inspector-General visited Bombay and Poona in the month of March 1914 to study the working and management of the technical and other institutions in those cities.

(x) A Deputy Inspecto -General of Education was appointed to be in direct charge of Vernacular Secondary and Primary education and to do such other duties as might be entrusted to him by the Inspector-General.

(xi) An Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools was employed to improve the efficiency of such schools.

(xii) The Mysore Secondary School-Leaving Certificate was accepted by the Government of Madras as equivalent to the Madras School Leaving Certificate. The age limit of the private candidate appearing for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination was reduced from 16 to 14.

(xiii) The Report of the Committee on Practical Instruction in Primary and Secondary Schools was approved by Government in their order No. 3440-9—Edn. 224-09, dated 9th September 1913 and arranagements were sanctioned for its introduction in the Educational Institutions of the State.

(xiv) Fifty Scholarships of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned by Government to be awarded annually to pupils of Village Elementary Schools to enable them to continue their Secondary education in the Lower Secondary Schools generally at Taluk Stations.

Other important matters relating to Technical and Industrial Education, Reorganization of Normal Training and Improvement of Female Education will be dealt with in Chapters VI and VII.

5. *Comparative table of schools and scholars in 1912-13 and 1913-14.*— The following table compares in detail the number of schools and scholars in 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

Institutions.	Number of Institutions		Number of pupils		Difference
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Colleges, English for men ...	2	2	429	563	34
Do do for women ...	1	1	4	7	3
Colleges, Oriental for men ...	4	4	182	183	1
Do do for women ...	1	1	4	4	...
Total ...	8	8	619	757	138
School Education General.					
Secondary Schools —					
High Schools, English for boys ...	14	14	4,171	4,534	363
Do Kannada for boys ...	2	2	25	30	5
Middle Schools, English for boys ...	141	147	20,661	23,075	2,414
Do Vernacular for boys ...	83	82	8,082	8,597	515
High Schools, English for girls ...	2	2	50	50	...
Middle Schools, English for girls ...	8	7	908	909	1
Do Vernacular for girls ...	73	74	7,584	8,490	906
Total ...	323	328	41,481	45,685	4,204
Primary Schools—					
For boys	2,046	2,272	73,971	93,972	20,001
For girls	272	308	12,286	14,171	1,885
Total ...	2,318	2,580	86,257	108,143	21,886
School Education Special.					
Training Schools for masters ...	3	3	205	99	—106
Do for Mistresses ...	2	2	28	21	—7
Industrial Schools for males ...	22	25	1,084	1,285	201
Do for females ...	1	2	94	101	7
Sanskrit Schools	42	42	1,580	1,802	222
Commercial Schools	2	4	94	193	99
Schools for deaf mutes, and the blind...	2	2	35	41	6
Kindergarten Schools	1	2	11	47	36
Engineering Shools	1	2	51	131	80
Agricultural School, Hebbal ...	...	1	...	29	29
Total ...	76	85	3,182	3,749	567
Total, Public ...	2,725	3,001	131,539	158,334	26,795
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced	3	7	68	160	92
Elementary	1,840	2,126	24,833	29,236	4,403
Total ...	1,843	2,133	24,901	29,396	4,495
Grand Total ...	4,568	5,134	156,440	187,730	31,290

6. *Average monthly and daily attendance of all Public Institutions.*—The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 1,25,232 to 1,38,581 or by 13,349 and the average daily attendance from 94,630 to 1,08,939 or by 14,259. The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls also rose from 75·58 to 78·6.

7. *Proportion of schools and scholars to population and area.*—The Mysore District had the largest number of public and private institutions, *viz.*, 655 and 123, while Kadur had the smallest number of public institutions, *viz*, 128 and Shimoga the smallest number of private institutions, *viz.*, 107. The distribution of schools by districts is given in Appendix B. (1).

The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 36 to 1 in 31. Bangalore shewed the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 23 and Kadur the lowest proportion *viz.*, 1 in 35, as against 1 in 29 and 1 in 41 respectively in the previous year.

8. *Statistics relating to the percentage of pupils to population of school age.*—The number of pupils in each stage of instruction, their classification according to the wealth and occupation of parents, the percentage of public village schools to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants and other particulars are given in Appendix B. (3-8).

9. *Percentage of scholars in each stage to the total number of scholars.*—The percentage of boys and girls in each stage to the total number of pupils in public institutions is given in the sub-joined table :—

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	2 22	11 45	3 69	13 20	69 14
Girls	0 24	3 33	2 13	9 15	85 15

10. For the distribution of scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed, see Appendix B. (9).

11. *Expenditure of Public Instruction.*—A classified statement showing the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as the indirect expenditure, and the sources from which the two kinds of expenditure were met is given in the subjoined table. The total expenditure for both direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs. 21,24,860 or Rs 1,23,557 more than that of the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs 13,21,979 or 62 21 per cent. formed the direct expenditure. Of this total direct expenditure Rs. 1,85,913 was spent on collegiate education of boys and girls, both English and Oriental, Rs. 5,68,788 was spent on Secondary Education and Rs. 4,07,561 on primary education of boys and girls. A sum of Rs. 1,59,687 was spent on schools for special instruction —

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	Per-centage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
English Colleges for boys	1,32 846			46,000		1,78,846	7 00
Do for girls	11,060					11 060	52
Oriental Colleges for boys	24 464	414			48	24 926	1 17
Do for girls	1 111					1 111	06
English High Schools for boys	83 179			68 084	10 591	1 61 857	7 63
Vernacular High Schools for boys	2 345					2 345	11
Anglo Vernacular Schools for boys	91 590	11,660	4 559	63 081	8 948	2 09 218	9 57
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	53 210		14 5 8	2 905	3 083	73,179	3 45
Primary Schools for boys	32 987	2 77,612	5,611	1 041	17 632	3 34 821	15 60
High Schools for girls	11 269			251	5,589	17 109	80
Anglo Vernacular Schools for girls	18 616			3,060	10 764	32 230	1 51
Vernacular Middle Schools for girls	64 952		1,691	13	12 194	78 850	3 73
Primary Schools for girls	2 841	22 515	4 205	1	13 415	7 40	3 40
Schools for Special Instruction	96 117	7 484	1 415	7 312	47 359	1 59 687	7 52
Buildings	2 30 169	79 720		137	11 795	3 21 621	15 13
Furniture and Apparatus	85 307	5,835		160	7,008	98 310	4 62
Direction	37 349					37 349	1 76
Inspection	91 773					91 773	4 31
Scholarships	72 960	1,284			22 627	96 171	4 52
Miscellaneous ..	1 19 970	5 071	300	26 317	5 999	1 57 657	7 41
Total, for the year 1913 14	1 296 210	4,11,620	32,425	2 08,993	1,75 612	2,124,860	100 00
Total, for the year 1912 13	1 202 871	3 62 184	30,406	1,81,725	2,24,027	2,001,303	100 00

12. *Percentage of expenditure from each source to total cost.*—Of the total expenditure on Education 61·00 per cent was met from the State Funds, 19·37 per cent from Local Funds, 1·52 per cent from Municipal Funds, 8·27 per cent from fees and 9·83 per cent from all other sources. There was an increase in the expenditure from the State Funds and the Local Funds and a decrease in the expenditure from fees and other sources. The expenditure from the Municipal funds was the same as that of last year.

13. *The share of each class of institutions in the total expenditure.*—Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 9,91,708 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,360 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,14,318 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 8,593 on Unaided Institutions, Rs. 4,19,931 on Buildings and Furniture and Rs. 3,82,950 under the head General which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous charges such as those incurred on the Government Central Book Depot, Oriental Library, the Educational Library and Museum, etc.

14. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 1,81,725 to Rs. 2,08,953 or by Rs. 27,228. Of the total fees Rs. 116,900 was credited to the State Funds, Rs. 22,273 to the Village School Fund, Rs. 302 to the Municipal Funds and Rs. 69,478 to private funds. Out of the amount credited to the State Funds Rs. 7,029 was recovered from fees for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and out of the amount credited to the Village School Fund Rs. 19,215 came from fees for Local Examinations.

15. *Average cost of education per head of population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was annas six against annas five and pies seven in the previous year. Of this cost the State Revenues provided annas three and pies eight against annas three and pies four in the previous year.

16. *Percentage of fees to Total cost in Boys' Institutions.*—In English Colleges the average annual fee per pupil was Rs. 31-15-0, while the average cost per pupil was Rs. 297-1-6 and the percentage of fees to total cost was 10·74. The averages and percentages of all grades of institutions, Government, Board and Aided, will be found in Appendix B. (10).

17. *Monthly grants-in-aid.*—A statement showing the grants-in-aid paid from different funds is given in Appendix B. (11). From this it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 1,76,585 was paid as grants-in-aid from State Funds, Rs. 3,010-0-0 from Village School Funds, Rs. 7,902-8-0 from Local Funds General and Rs. 12,960 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant Rs. 16,530 was spent on High Schools, 33,586-14-2 on Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 24,979-9-9 on Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 20,130 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 15,140 on Industrial Schools, Rs. 53,373 on Special Institutions and Rs. 1,386 towards scholarships in Aided Institutions.

18. *Building and other lumpsum grants.*—The total amount of grants paid from State Funds towards building and other lumpsum charges during the year was Rs. 13,769-14-0. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,900 was paid for building works and Rs. 1,869-14-0 for furniture, apparatus, books and prizes.

19. *Expenditure on school buildings.*—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,33,606 was spent on the buildings of Taluk and Village Schools, Rs. 5,886 being paid from the State Funds on account of Taluk School buildings and Rs. 79,720 being paid for village school buildings from the Village School Fund as well as from the State Funds grant sanctioned for the construction of those elementary school buildings.

The buildings sanctioned for the accommodation of the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Girls' School in Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City were completed, and Rs. 10,530 and Rs, 8,000 were spent on them respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,332 was spent on extending the building of the Taluk Kannada Boys' School at Anekal. An expenditure of Rs. 1,781, Rs. 4,883 and Rs. 303 was incurred on the buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Heggaddevankote, Krishnarajpete and Chamarajnagar respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,624 was spent on the construction of the new building of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Srinivaspur and Rs. 5,729 on the new building of the Kannada girls' School at Kolar. A sum of Rs. 250 was spent on account of compensation for the land acquired for extending the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kunigal, and Rs. 125 was spent on improving the floor of the Anglo-Hindustani School at Tumkur. An outlay of Rs. 2,255, Rs. 1,077 and Rs. 4,702 was incurred on the new building of the Primary classes of the Anglo-Verna-

cular School at Hosdruga, on the extension of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Holalkere and on the new building of the Anglo-Hindustani School at Chitaldrug respectively. Rs. 601 was spent on acquiring the old huts and houses for extending the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Chitaldrug. The work of the new building of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Saklespur was in progress and Rs. 1,172 was spent on it during the year under report. Government having sanctioned a special grant for village school buildings for the year 1913-14 also, steps were taken to improve the condition of village schools in the direction of suitable accommodation being provided for them according to the type designs, and besides village school buildings in course of construction and to be taken in hand out of, those sanctioned in the year 1912-13, 40 buildings were sanctioned during the year under report for the schools in the different districts as noted below :—

Bangalore District	...	..	.	1 building
Kolar „	...	.	...	4 buildings
Tumkur „	...	...	...	7 „
Chitaldrug „	...	...	...	6 „
Mysore „	...	...	...	7 „
Kadur „	...	...	...	1 building
Shimoga „	...	...	...	3 buildings
Hassan „	...	...	...	21 buildings

Of these new works 37 were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution, 1 was carried out departmentally in the Bangalore Taluk under the supervision of the Departmental Overseer and two were arranged to be carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department in the Kolar District. According to the D. P. W. Accounts a sum of Rs. 76,166 was spent on village school buildings in the Public Works Department during the year under report. In addition to the above works two school buildings were constructed at Hosakoppa, Koppa Taluk and at Chandapur, Anekal Taluk by private co-operation and Rs 1,000 and Rs. 300 were paid as grants-in-aid of these buildings. *Katcha* buildings were provided and money contributions were made by the people for village schools in some of the districts.

Public Works Department expenditure on educational buildings.—The Public Works Department spent Rs. 1,64,383 from its own budget on educational buildings, Rs. 1,58,921 being for original works and Rs 5,462 for repairs. The following are the chief items of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 19,123 was spent during the year on the work of constructing the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore and an expenditure of Rs. 356 was incurred on the work of constructing the Physics Laboratory of the Central College. A sum Rs. 47,455 was spent on account of compensation for Kitchaiya Chetti's chattram acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation by the side of the Central College Hostel. A sum of Rs. 6,213 was spent on the new building of the Government High School, Bangalore and Rs. 7,148 on the new building in connection with the Agricultural School opened in Bangalore. An outlay of Rs. 13,818 was incurred on the new building of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore and Rs. 1,589 was spent on the work shed constructed for the same school. A sum of Rs. 2,703 was spent on improving the Maharaja's College building at Mysore, Rs. 1,306 on improving the quarters of the Principal of this College and Rs. 1,106 on the installation of electric lights for the Maharaja's College Students' Home. The building of the Maharani's College, Mysore was improved with an outlay of Rs. 5,714 incurred during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 42,360 was spent on the building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The quarters of the Head Master of the Kolar High School were slightly improved at a cost of Rs. 483 spent during the year, and water taps were provided for these quarters as well as for the Kolar Students' Home. Rs. 881 was spent on the two additional blocks of rooms constructed for the Tumkur Students' Home and Rs. 1,459 for compensation for the lands acquired for this Home as well as for the Tumkur High School. A sum of Rs. 312 was spent for providing wooden flooring in the room used for Sloyd work in the Tumkur High School building. A sum of Rs. 719 was spent on constructing a shed for the temporary accommodation of the Hassan Students' Home during the prevalence of plague. The lower block of the Hassan High School was improved and Rs. 166 was spent on the improvement during the year under report. A well was sunk in the compound of the Head Master's quarters at Hassan, and Rs. 256 was spent on it during the year. The work of constructing the Chikmagalur Students' Home was sanctioned at an

estimated cost of Rs. 5,150 and an expenditure of Rs. 4,812 was incurred on this work during the year under report. Repairs were executed to the Mysore Normal school building, the Mahomedan Students' Home, Mysore, the Shimoga Students, Home and some of the High Schools.

CHAPTER II—Controlling Agencies.

20. *The Inspector-General.*—In the midst of heavy office work which I had to do in connection with the working out of several schemes for the expansion of education, I was able to devote some time for touring work during the year under report. I made tours in the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur Districts and visited several of the institutions and discussed educational questions with the leading citizens of the place. In the month of March I went on deputation to Bombay and Poona to study the working of the Technical Institutions in these places and on the way, I visited the Training College at Dharwar also. At Hassan, I opened the Educational Conference and the Exhibition held under the auspices of the District Committee of the Economic Conference.

Mr. C. Krishna Rao who was Special Assistant was made Deputy Inspector-General of Education in the month of August 1913.

21. *Circle Inspectors.*—Mr. B. Dasappa, B A., continued to act as the Inspector of the Bangalore Circle during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. R. Venkataswami Naidu, who was retired from May 1914. Mr. Dasappa toured in all the 4 districts of his Circle and did satisfactory work during the year. He accompanied the Dewan in his tours through the Kolar District in January and March and the Inspector-General in his tours through the districts of Bangalore and Kolar in January and February 1914. He was able to tour for 160 days and to inspect 187 schools, of which 10 were High Schools, 35 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, 14 Vernacular Middle Schools, 4 Industrial Schools, 113 Primary Schools, 2 Sanskrit Schools, 2 Normal Schools and 2 Kindergarten Schools. He also inspected 4 Students' Hostels and 3 offices of his subordinate officers. He was able to review 484 Inspection Reports received from the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors under him and to submit 125 Inspection Reports for the order of the Inspector-General.

Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.—Inspector of the Mysore Circle was able to tour for 185 days and to inspect 205 schools, of which 6 were High Schools, 98 were Middle Schools for boys and girls, 89 were Primary Schools and 12 Sanskrit and other special schools. He also visited 34 schools for the second time and inspected three High School Hostels and 6 offices of the Inspecting officers. In August 1913 and May 1914 he accompanied the Inspector-General in his tours through parts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts. He was able to review altogether 317 Inspection Reports received from the subordinate officers and to issue necessary instructions to them. He also scrutinized the monthly consolidated reports on schools examined by the Kannada Assistant Deputy Inspectors. The work turned out by him was quite satisfactory.

22. *Deputy Inspectors.*—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B A., continued to be in charge of the Bangalore District till the 20th of October 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. N. Venkataramanaiya, B A , transferred from the Tumkur District. Mr. Narayana Rao before he handed over charge had been able to tour for 34 days and to inspect 15 schools. He also assisted in the collection of preliminary statistics required for the introduction of Compulsory Education in the Bangalore City and in selecting suitable sites for several Village Elementary Schools.

Mr. H. N. Venkataramanaiya, after his transfer to Bangalore was out on circuit for 129 days and inspected 159 schools of which 48 were under the control of the two Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Only 3 schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. He was able to review 223 inspection reports received from his two subordinates.

Mr. B. Tirumalachar, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Kolar toured for 236 days of which 133 were spent in examining schools and the rest in connection with the selection of sites for new village school buildings and the Dewan's and the Inspector-General's tours through the district. He examined 82 schools in his range, visiting 13 of these a second time. He was also able to inspect 36 schools in the ranges of the two Assistant Deputy Inspectors, besides 4 other unaided schools and 4

Government Hindustani Schools. He altogether reviewed 209 inspection reports received from his subordinate officers.

Mr. N. Shama Rao, B.A., Deputy Inspector of the Shimoga District was out on circuit for 146 days and inspected 99 schools. He is al ed to have re-examined 23 schools of which 10 were in the range of the A Deputy Inspector, nine village Indigenous Schools in his range which were not working at the time of his inspection, were left uninspected during the year. He was obliged to take a month's leave on account of impaired health. He reviewed only 44 inspection reports of his subordinate officer.

Mr. M. K. Tirumalachar, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Chitaldrug toured for 189 days and inspected 152 schools in all. He was able to review 77 inspection reports received from his Assistant. He was on privilege leave for 13 days in April last, his Assistant having been placed in charge of the current duties of his office during the period.

Mr. M. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., the present Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education remained in charge of the Mysore District only for 11 days, during which period he toured for 4 days and inspected 3 village Indigenous Schools in the Hunsur Taluk. *Mr. M. Narayana Rao*, one of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Mysore succeeded Mr. Ramaswamaiya on the 12th July 1913 and continued to act for him during the whole year. He was able to tour for 187 days and examine 133 schools in his range. He is also reported to have inspected 63 schools and paid flying visits to 92 schools in the ranges of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors and 11 schools in his own range. At the end of the year 32 schools in the district were left uninspected, chiefly for want of time. The acting Deputy Inspector had also to spend some time in collecting statistics in connection with Compulsory Education in the towns of Mysore, Nanjangud and Gundlupet and in following the Dewan in his tour of inspection through some of the taluks of the Mysore District.

Mr. H. N. Venkataramanaiya, B.A., Deputy Inspector remained in charge of the Tumkur District till the 16th of October 1913 and then was transferred to Bangalore District. Before his transfer he was able to travel only for 21 days and to inspect 3 schools, paying surprise visits to 4 other schools. *Mr. S. Gopala Rao* from Kadur took charge of the district on the 12th of November 1913. He was on circuit for 135 days and inspected 54 schools, besides visiting and cursorily examining 57 other schools. He was able to review 264 inspection reports received from his two subordinates. During the first 6 months of his stay in the district, he was engaged in collecting statistics for Compulsory Education to be introduced in Tumkur and Tiptur towns. Altogether 21 schools remained uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K. N. Veerabhadraiya, B.A., Deputy Inspector of the Hassan District toured for 181 days and inspected 122 schools in all. He was on privilege leave for one month and during his absence, Mr. S. T. Raghavachar, the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was in charge. At the end of the year, so many as 42 schools were left uninspected. The number of schools in the district has risen to 209, the appointment of a full time Assistant Deputy Inspector [illegible].

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., took charge of the Kadur District from Mr. S. Gopala Rao on the 1st of November 1913. *Mr. S. Gopala Rao*, while in charge of the district travelled for 37 days and inspected 21 schools, besides visiting [illegible] schools. *Mr. K. Narayana Rao* then took up the work and inspected 78 schools in his tour of 148 days. He also reinspected 6 of these schools and [illegible] schools. Only 4 schools remained uninspected at the end of the year. He also accompanied the Circle Inspector in his tours through some of the taluks and delivered lectures on the method of teaching Arithmetic, Geography and Handwriting in connection with the Teachers' Associations in Chikmagalur and Kadur.

On the whole, the work done by the Deputy Inspectors was very satisfactory. Mr. B. Tirumalachar as usual toured for the longest period, *viz.*, 236 days and Mr. N. Shama Rao for the shortest period, *viz.*, 146 days. Messrs. K. Narayana Rao, M. K. Tirumalachar, M. Narayana Rao, K. N. Veerabhadraiya and S. Gopala Rao, however, approached the minimum period of inspection fixed by the Code. The largest number of schools, *viz.*, 196 was inspected by Mr. M. Narayana Rao of Mysore and the smallest numbers, *viz.*, 101 and 105 by Messrs. K. Narayana Rao of Kadur and S. Gopala Rao of Tumkur, respectively.

23. *Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Kannada Schools.*—The Assistant Deputy Inspectors on the whole worked with energy and enthusiasm. Some of them were not only able to finish the inspection of all the schools under their control, but also to reinspect several of them a second time. Messrs. P. Anantha Subba Rao, and T. V. Krishna Rao of Bangalore did special work in the collection of statistics required for the introduction of Compulsory Education in the Bangalore City. Mr. M. Venkataramaiya of Mysore helped in organizing the Education Court in Mysore. Mr. P. Venkata Rao of Chitaldrug organized Teachers' Association at Chitaldrug and at some of the Taluk headquarters, and persuaded several village school committees to form a "School Fund" for the improvement of sanitation and for supplying cheap appliances and furniture to their schools Messrs. M Lakshminarasimhaiya and M. Venkataramaiya of Mysore and R Alwar Iyengar of Kolar, North Range, helped the Circle Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in the inspection of schools. As the III Assistant Deputy Inspector of Mysore only joined his duty in December 1913, about 32 schools in the Mysore District were left uninspected at the end of the year. Messrs. S. P Raghavachar and Alwar Iyengar toured for the longest period, *viz.*, 219 days and Mr M. Lakshminarasimhaiya of Mysore, First Range, for the shortest period, *viz* , 103 days, as he had to inspect so many as 60 schools in the City which occupied much of his time The largest number of schools, *viz* , 183 was inspected by Mr. P Anantha Subba Rao of Bangalore and the smallest number, *viz* , 108 by Mr. Alwar Iyengar of Kolar, North Range being some what disproportionate to the number of days travelled by him. As a large number of Aided Village Schools in several parts of the State are being opened, the need for employing some more Assistant Deputy Inspectors is very kneely felt. The work of *Mr S. T. Raghavachar*, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, has been partly referred to already He toured for 219 days and inspected 117 schools of which 40 were Sanskrit Schools and 70 village Elementary Schools. He was able to visit 22 Village Elementary Schools a second time. He was in charge of the Hassan District for 1 month and 10 days during the absence of Mr Veerabhadraya and helped the Circle Inspector in examining the Hassan High School. He also gave valuable help in organizing the Educational Exhibition at Hassan. A statement of the work done by the Inspecting Officers is given in Appendix B (12).

24. *The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Hindustani Schools and the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools*—Mr Mahomed Beig, B A, Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools was out on Circuit for 153 days and inspected 128 schools besides visiting and cursorily examining 12 other schools. He accompanied the First Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council during his visit to the schools of Dodballapur. He gave model lessons in Arithmetic and Geography in some of the important schools he inspected. He reviewed 163 inspection reports received from his two subordinates and 16 reports sent by the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools, and took steps to improve the efficiency of some of the declining schools He also attended meetings of the Board entrusted with the revision of the Curricula of Schools.

Mr. Mahomed Dawood, B A., Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, West Circle, travelled for 232 days and inspected only 92 schools out of 95 under his control He is also said to have visited 30 other schools. He accompanied the Dewan in his tour in the Arkalgud Taluk.

Mr. Ahmed Husein—The Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools, East Circle, inspected altogether 122 schools during his circuit of 228 days and visited 10 other schools. He accompanied the Inspector-General and the Circle Inspector in their tours through the Kolar District. About 29 Hindustani Schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. The Deputy Inspector urges the employment of the third Assistant Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools for the Mysore and Bangalore Districts which contain 158 Hindustani Schools

Miss. A C Rutledge was appointed as an Inspectress for Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State and she reported herself for duty in the middle of January 1914. It took her some time to acquaint herself with the work. She began her touring work in March 1914 and was able to travel for 83 days and to inspect 30 schools, of which 17 were Hindustani Middle Schools for girls, 13 Hindustani Primary Schools for girls She also inspected 7 Kannada Girls' Schools Considering the short period at her disposal, the Inspectress did fairly good work during the year.

25. *Village School Committees.*—I am extremely pleased to note that village School Committees have rendered valuable help to the Department in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of schools in rural areas. They gave timely notice of irregularities in the schools and took active steps to remedy defects. They were chiefly instrumental in inducing rich and patriotic villagers either to repair and construct school houses or to collect funds for the purpose, to select suitable sites for new school houses and in several other ways. The liberal contributions that were paid for the construction and repairs of school buildings have been already referred to. It may not be out of place to mention here the names of the undermentioned gentlemen or private bodies that contributed their help in the shape of buildings, sites or money towards the expansion of Primary Education in the State.

Bangalore District.—Sowkar Sidlabasappa and Sowkar Appappa of Attibele in Anekal Taluk, the Swami of Hunasemarnahalli Lingayet Matt in Devanhalli Taluk, the villagers of Chandapura in Anekal Taluk, Messrs. Shamanna, Rudrappa and Mahadevaiya of Harohalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, the Mahomedan patel of Sulibele in Hoskote Taluk, the Committee of Settihalli, Chekkere and Malurpatna in Channapatna Taluk and of Manne and Kodigehalli in Nelamangala Taluk.

Mysore District.—Sowkar Siddalingappa of Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk Mr. Goola Boyi of Talkad, the villagers of Amachavadi and Kaliyur.

Hassan District.—The villagers of Kenkere, Halkur, Boowanahalli, Hullugunde, Devaladakere, Belagodu, Didgada, Tumkur, Rudrapatna, Ramanathapura and Gubbi.

Tumkur District.—The people of Sasalu, Settihalli, Aralaguppe, Gurugadahalli, Baragahalli and Thimmanahalli.

Kadur District.—Mr. Patre Veerappa of Birur and Mr. H. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa. The Department is highly thankfull to these gentlemen and bodies for the help they rendered to it in its efforts for the dissemination of knowledge. Extracts from the reports of the several Inspecting Officers in regard to the work of Village School Committees are given in Appendix B (32).

26. *Visits of Revenue and other officers.*—I am glad that the Revenue and other Government officers have been evincing greater interest in the welfare of village schools. The total number of their visits during the year to village schools was 907 against 775 in the previous year. The Amildars and Deputy Amildars as usual paid the largest number of visits, *viz.*, 335. The Mysore District which had 227 visits was the most fortunate in this respect, and the District of Kadur was the least fortunate, as it had only 31 visits during the whole year. A statement of the number of visits paid in each district is given below.

Officers	Number of visits									
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Hindustani	Total
Dewan of Mysore ...	...	...	...	80	10	...	...	...	...	90
Deputy Commissioners ...	...	2	13	7	10	5	14	6	8	74
Assistant Commissioners	21	8	25	26	14	3	23	7	10	138
Amildars and Deputy Amildars.	41	46	54	74	31	12	40	22	15	335
Other Government Officers	28	59	22	40	5	7	30	12	35	238
Others	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	17
Councillors	...	...	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	15
Total ...	99	177	122	227	74	31	118	50	69	907

CHAPTER III.—University and College Education.

27. *Results of the B. A. Degree Examination of 1914.* At the English Language Division, 26 candidates appeared from the Central College and 12 passed with one in the first class. Twenty appeared from the Maharaja's College and 13 passed, all in the second class. For Group VI (two languages), one candidate appeared and passed from the Maharaja's College. For the Optional Group from the Central College, 5 passed in Physics out of 16, 3 in Natural Science and 4 in Mathematics, with 2 in the First class. Five out of 26 passed in the History and Economics Group from the Maharaja's College. It is also reported that 16 old students of the College appeared in private and passed the Old B A. Examination in different branches. These results show that there is need for improvement. A tabular statement of the results is given in Appendix B. (13).

28 *Results of the Intermediate Examination of 1914.*—At the Intermediate Examination, 35 passed out of 80 from the Central College, with 10 in the First class. The Maharaja's College passed 28 Candidates out of 83, with 4 in the First class One female candidate from the Maharani's College also appeared at the Examination, but failed to secure a pass. Of the 35 that passed from the Central College, 29 passed in Group I (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) and 6 in Group II (Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry). Similary in the Maharaja's College 23 passed in Ancient History, Modern History and Logic Group and 1 in Modern History, Sanskrit and Kanarese Group

29. *Arts Colleges.*—The number of undergraduates on the rolls of the three English Colleges on the 30th of June 1914 was 570, as against 433 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the number on the rolls 12 were girls, 6 being of the European and 6 of the Brahmin community.

The net direct expenditure on the three Colleges amounted to Rs. 1,50,906 as against Rs 1,43,036 incurred in the previous year. The expenditure on the two Boys' Colleges alone amounted to Rs. 1,48,846, of which Rs. 16,000 was met from fees The average cost of education per boy in the Arts classes was Rs. 297-1-7, while that of education of a girl was Rs 2,765. Details of attendance and expenditure of the three Arts Colleges are given in Appendix B. (15)

30. *The study of Classical and Vernacular Languages.*—Of the number of students in Arts Colleges, 145 learnt Sanskrit, 2 Latin, 11 French 218 Kannada, 20 Telugu, 17 Tamil, 10 Hindustani and 1 Malayalam The rest were preparing themselves for other subjects.

31. *The Central Colleges.*—The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group II (B) (Chemistry) of the B A. Pass Course and the necessary staff and equipment were provided for it. A Tutor in English was appointed to correct the exercise books of the large number of Intermediate students for one year and it is intended to make the appointment permanent. Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyear, B. Sc., was made permanent as Professor of Geology with effect 21st October 1913. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M A, was appointed to act as Professor of English in place of Mr. Anderson transferred to the Maharaja's College. The number on the roll on the 30th June was 318 as against 259 in the previous year. The increase in the number was chiefly due to the large number of School Leaving Certificate men admitted into the Junior Intermediate class of the College Suitable provision was made for the teaching of Tamil Composition to the Intermediate students and the overtime allowance of the Demonstrators in Physics and Chemistry was increased. The scale of pay of the Menial Establishment was suitably revised and the annual contingent allowance was increased to meet the Electrical charges. A lump provision of Rs. 16,250 was made for the equipment of the Chemical Laboratory besides the recurring allotment of Rs 1,500 and a sum of Rs 16,886-8-0 was actually spent during the year. The annual provision for Europe stores has since been raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000. Expenditure of Rs. 5,126 was incurred on the improvement of the Physics Laboratory. The B. A. and the Intermediate Examination Results have been already referred to, It may however be noted that one successful student in Part I of the B. A. Examination took a First class and gained the Weir Memorial Gold Medal. The results in Mathematics were satisfactory, but those in Physics were disappointing. The successful candidates in Group I of the Intermediate Examination gained 18 mark

of distinction 5 in Mathematics, 2 in Physics and 11 in Chemistry. The Principal urges again the need of appointing a competent man for the teaching of German and French in connection with Part II of the Intermediate course and a capable graduate for instruction in Kannada Composition. The question of employing a competent man having commercial training and knowing German and French to teach the two languages in the College and the Government Commercial School, Bangalore is under consideration. After the removal of the Chemical Department to the new building, the old Chemistry Lecture Theatre and Laboratory were suitably utilized for other branches and inconvenience to the Physics Department considerably lessened. In January 1914 Mr. M. T. Narana Iyengar was sent on deputation to Madras to attend the lectures of Mr. E. H Neville, the University Lecturer in Mathematics. Mr. F. L. Usher, Professor of Chemistry was also deputed to visit a number of educational institutions in England and elsewhere for one month in continuation of the summer vacation to enable him to study the advancement of Chemical science. The discipline of the college was satisfactory. The students took as usual a lively interest in gymnastics and field games such as Cricket, Foot-ball, Tennis, Hockey etc. At the gymnastic competion in Mysore, the College team won the cup and a student of the College gained the gold medal. The Foot-ball team was very successful and distinguished itself at the Raju Mudaliar Memorial Tournament.

It may also be mentioned here that the Central College has been affiliated to the Madras University for the Honours Course in Physics and the necessary equipment and staff have been sanctioned.

32. *The Maharaja' College.*—There were some changes in the teaching staff of the Maharaja's College during the year. Mr. B. M. Srikantiah, Lecturer, was appointed to act for Mr. McCombe, Professor of English resigned and Mr. S Annaji Rao, M.A., B.L., was appointed as acting lecturer Mr M Subbaiya, Teacher of Logic was transferred to the Oriental Library and his place was taken by Mr. C. Krishna Rao from the Maharani's College. A new section of the Intermediate class was opened to provide seats for the large number of School Final men that sought admission into the College, and additional staff consisting of two graduate teachers and a Persian and Hindustani Munshi was employed. The services of these men have since been ordered to be continued for another year for work in the Senior Intermediate class The number on the roll on the 30th June was 245, of whom 31 were in the Senior B. A. Class 29 in the Junior B. A., 85 in the Senior Intermediate and 100 in the Junior Intermediate. The number on the roll in the previous year was 170. The average monthly and daily attendance as well as the fee collection increased during the year. Of the total number of students, 206 belonged to the State, 26 to the Presidency of Madras, 11 to Coorg and 2 were from Poona. The results at the University Examinations have been already referred to. But it may be specially noted that Nagamma, a lady graduate that passed from the College during the previous year got the University Grigg Memorial Medal for English and Mr. G. Veeraraghavachar, the Prince of Wales Medal for Sanskrit and Sir P. N Krishna Moorty's Gold Medal for Kanarese. Among the successful candidates at the Intermediate Examination, 1 gained distinction in English and 2 in Logic. The College was affiliated to the Madras University for the B. A. Honours Course in History and Economics at the close of the year and the necessary staff, accommodation and equipment were arranged for. The corners of the lower and up-stair verandahs facing the east were converted into 4 class rooms for the teaching of optional languages and one of the common rooms of the staff was similarly utilized. The construction of a separate block of buildings for the High School Department was sanctioned and it is intended to construct a separate set of rooms to be used as retiring rooms by the College Professors. The Library of the College was diligently used by Professors and students and 505 volumes were added to its stock during the year. Mr. M. N. Balaraj Urs, B. A., an old student presented to the College a number of framed photographs on the subject of Roman History and antiquities. The construction of the Shakespearean Theatre was completed and the College Dramatic Society gave a public performance, which His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja graced by their presence. The College Historical and Literary Societies met regularly and did much useful work. The usual out-door games and gymnastics were encouraged. The College Annual tour could not be arranged on account of

some practical difficulties, but a large number of students from the College Students' Home under the supervision of their Superintendent, made a successful and instructive excursion to the Kannambadi Reservoir Works. The College magazine was issued as usual and lantern lectures were delivered by some of the High School teachers.

33. *College Hostels.*—The number of boarders in the Central College Hostel was 91, of whom 73 belonged to the College, 14 to the High School and 4 to special schools. The total expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 14,090-3-10, of which Rs. 1,200 came from the Government grant and the rest from boarding fees. In the Hostel attached to the Maharaja's College, there were 95 boarders, of whom 82 belonged to the College, 12 to the High School and 1 to special School. A sum of Rs. 11,595-15-4 was spent on the hostel during the year, of which Rs. 1,852 was met from the Government grant and the balance from the boarding fees. The two Hostels were under excellent management and the health of the boarders as well as the tone and discipline was satisfactory.

34. *The Maharani's College, Mysore.*—Miss A. Park, the Lady Superintendent returned from her long leave and resumed charge of her duties on the 26th of February 1914. Mr. C. Krishna Rao, the Logic Teacher was temporarily transferred to the Maharaja's College and Mr. M. Subbaiya, Librarian of the Oriental Library was entrusted with the teaching of the subject in the Intermediate classes. There were some other changes in the staff of the College. The total number of girls on the roll increased from 349 to 359, of whom 7 were in the two College classes. One girl appeared at the last Intermediate Examination, but failed to pass it. The details of the other Departments together with information regarding the reorganization of the College will be dealt with in the Chapter on Female Education.

35. *Sanskrit Vidwath or Pandits' Examinatoins.*—Altogether 50 candidates were registered for the Vidwath Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, 44 were examined and 35 passed from the different institutions in the State. Of the successful candidates 17 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 4 from the Melkote Sanskrit College, 3 from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1 from the Sanskrit Pathasala, Dharwar and 10 were private students. A Tabular Statement of the results is given in Appendix B. (16).

36. *Mr. C. Subba Rao's Scholarships.*—As these scholarships have not been freely availed of as they ought to be for some years past, it is intended to recast the rules for their grant and make the scholarships available for a wider circle of students in consultation with Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, the Donor's son. A recommendation has also been sent up to Government in the matter of increasing the original investment.

37. *Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore.*—Dharmadhikari Kutti Narasimha Sastri, a Member of the College Committee died during the year and his place was taken up by Pandit Sosale Aiya Sastri, Mahavidwan of the Palace. Mr. Mayakonde Krishnamachar, Professor of Tarka also died during the year. The number of students on the rolls fell slightly from 158 to 155, who were distributed among 10 classes according to the different subjects taught. Of the total number on the rolls, 148 students were in receipt of scholarships ranging from half a rupee to rupees six a month. For the annual Vidwath Examinations 19 appeared from the College and 17 passed and 131 passed at the Vidyarthi Examinations out of 185 sent up, so many as 52 passing in the First Class. These results are highly satisfactory

38. *Chamarajenda Sanskrit College, Bangalore.*—Mr. Shama Sastri continued to be the Adhyaksha of the College during the year. There were also some other changes in the staff of the College. The strength of the College stood at 120, of of whom 59 were in the College Department and 61 in the Secondary Department. The Adhyaksha says that for want of suitable provision for lodging and boarding many mofussil students could not be admitted. The results of Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. Three students appeared for the Sanskrit Vidwath Examinations of Mysore and all of them passed, two in Jyotisha Part I and in Vyakarana Part I. Three students appeared for the Prayoga Examination held by the Vaidika Dharma Sabha, Bangalore, and all of them passed. All the three students that appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English and Sanskrit were also successful. The total annual expenditure of the College was **Rs. 7,173-14-1.** The usual scholarships to poor students were continued. The

grant from the Shivaganga Matt could not be utilized as there was no provision made for a boarding house. Fourteen volumes were added to the College Library and the Ganesh Festival was celebrated with the usual grandeur. A prize distribution was held during the year and First the Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council was pleased to distribute the prizes. A reorganization scheme of the College in connection with general question of affiliating the two Sanskrit Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore to the Madras University for the Oriental Titles' Examination and the institution of similar examinations in the State, was pending disposal before Government.

39. *The Melkote Sanskrit College.*—On the 30th June 1914, there were 46 students on the rolls of the Melkote Sanskrit College as against 47 in the previous year. The students were distributed among 8 classes. For the Vidwath Examnations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 4 candidates appeared and all of them passed, one in Vendanta, Part II in the First class and 3 in Dharmasastra Part II in the Second Class. These results are satisfactory. No pupils were however sent up for the Vidyarthi Examinations in Sanskrit. The College is furnished with a good Library and is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 170 from State Funds.

40. Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes of the Mysore Normal School.—On the 30th June there were 13 students on the rolls of these classes 6 in the Senior class and 7 in the Junior Class and they made satisfactory progress in their studies. There were no Pandits' or Moulvis' Examinations held during the year.

CHAPTER IV—Secondary Education of Boys.

41. *Percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the total school-age.*—There were 2,697 boys in the High School Forms, 13,929 in the Middle Anglo-Vernacular classes and 4,494 in the Middle Vernacular classes, making a total of 21,120 boys in the Secondary stage as against 17,366 in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Middle and High Stages to the male population of school-age was 4·9 against 4·01 and the percentage to the total number of boys under instruction in all public institutions was 15·8 as against 16·5 in the previous year.

42. The Matriculation Examination and the Secondary School Leaving Certificates Public Examination of March 1914.—For the Second Public Examination held in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme, 638 candidates were registered from these veral High Schools and 609 actually sat up for the Examination. A table showing the number of students registered and who sat at the Public Examination from the several High Schools is appended.

The four Aided High Schools for boys sent up also candidates for the Madras Matriculation Examination and their results are indicated in the table.

Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

Institutions	Number Registered	Number Examined	Remarks
Maharaja's College	77	74	
High School, Bangalore	109	107	
Do Channapatna	6	6	
Do Chikballapur	16	16	
Do Tumkur	42	42	
Do Hassan	16	15	
Do Chitaldrug	14	14	
Do Shimoga	15	13	
Do Chikmagalur	24	23	
Do Kolar	24	23	
London Mission High School, Bangalore ...	61	54	
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore ...	116	107	
Do do Mysore ...	59	56	
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	45	45	
Maharani's College, Mysore	6	6	
London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore ..	8	8	
Total ...	638	609	

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Institutions	Number Registered	Number Examined	Number Passed	Remarks
London Mission High School, Bangalore	13	13	6	Madras University.
Wesleyan do Bangalore	12	12	3	
Do do Mysore ...	13	13	7	
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore ...	4	4	2	
Government High School, Kolar ...	1	1	1	Bombay University.
Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	2	2	2	

43. *Average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools.*--The average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools fell from Rs. 42-7-4 to Rs. 39-1-1, of which Rs. 16-3-2 was met from fees. Other details are given in Appendix B. (17).

44. *High Schools.*—The staff of the *Bangalore High School* under went many changes during the year under report. The number on the rolls increased from 421 to 469, of whom so many as 87 belonged to Madras and 5 to Bombay. The fee income also increased during the year. There were 120 students on the rolls of the VI Form at the time of sending up applications for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and of these 107 were allowed to appear at the Examination. The Library was diligently used by the teachers and the pupils and the Reading Room continued to be popular. The School Debating Society met regularly and did much useful work. Field games received proper attention and the High School Cricket Team won the College Silver Cup. The want of a suitable play ground and gymnastic apparatus were felt. The Head Master also points out the urgent need of constructing stables, godowns, a store-room and tiffin rooms as well as quarters for the Head Master. The Head Master and his Assistants worked efficiently during the year and good discipline was maintained.

Satisfactory work was done by the *Kolar High School*. The strength decreased slightly from 263 to 255, owing to the prevalence of plague for about 5 months in the year. Of the number on the rolls, 84 belonged to the High School Department and 171 to the Middle School Department. The fee collection of the school showed a slight increase during the year. Of the 30 students on the roll of the VI From, 24 were allowed to appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, but 23 actually sat up for it, the remaining student having appeared for and passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination. At the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English, 18 appeared and 10 passed with one in the First class. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room, but owing to the out break of plague, the Debating Society could not meet regularly. The games and physical exercise also suffered during the prevalence of plague. Wood and Paper Sloyd received due attention and Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly imparted. Insufficiency of accommodation was greatly felt and the Head Master points out the need of separating the Anglo-Vernacular classes from the High School. The discipline of the school was satisfactory.

The number on the rolls of the *Tumkur High School* increased from 173 to 207. The fee collection also rose from Rs. 3,894 to Rs. 4,002. For School-Leaving Certificate Examination, 42 students were presented from the School. The Library and the Reading Room were well used and field games and gymnastics received careful attention, many of the teachers taking active part in them. Religious and Moral Instruction as well as wood-sloyd were duly attended to and satisfactory discipline was maintained. The Head Master and some of his Assistants took a party of 70 student on a trip to Sivaganga in February last and the excursion gave much pleasure to the boys. The school was efficiently managed and the Head and Assistant Masters worked in perfect harmony.

In the *High School Department of the Maharaja's College, Mysore*, additional establishment consisting of a Librarian and a peon was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1913 On the 30th June 1914 the strength of the High School was 261 as against 274 on the corresponding date of the previous year. But this decrease was only apparent and was due to the late admission of the second year students

Out of the number on the rolls 14 students belonged to British Provinces. The total fee collections showed an increase of about Rs. 500. Out of 92 pupils on the roll of the VI Form. 77 were permitted to appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and 74 actually sat up for it. Two other students passed the Bombay Matriculation during the year. The construction of a separate building at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 for the High School has been sanctioned and the need for suitable accommodation will be fully met. The Physics and Chemistry Laboratories were vastly improved by the supply of a large stock of apparatus and appliances and science work benches were got prepared at a cost of Rs. 2,511. The Library could not be used properly on account of some practical difficulties and the Head Master urges the need of a good supply of up-to date publications. The Debating Society and the Friends Union met regularly and proper attention was paid to drill. The Inspector remarks that the work of the teaching staff was satisfactory.

Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., Head Master of the *Hassan High School* was transferred to Shimoga and Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B.A, one of the Assistant Masters was placed in temporary charge of the school in the beginning of August 1913. There were also some other changes in the staff. The acting Head Master reports that owing to the frequency of leave taken by some of the Assistant Masters and Pandits, the school work was considerably disturbed. The number on the rolls increased from 185 to 241 and the average daily attendance also improved. The fee collection shewed a rise of about 350 rupees. The "Poor Fund" started in the previous year was being maintained by private subscriptions and utilised to help the deserving poor boys. All the 17 boys of the VI Form were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, but only 16 sat up for it, the remaining one absenting himself on the score of having passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination. The Lower Secondary results were also good, 11 having passed out of 20 sent up, with one in the First class. Want of accommodation for the school was keenly felt. The best available site has been chosen and the plan and estimate for a new building have been sanctioned. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room. The School Debating Society was revived during the year. Field games encouraged and regular practice was given in drill. The discipline and moral tone of the school were fair and all the Assistant Masters except two are reported to have co-operated with the Head Master in the work of the School. The Acting Head Master needs greater tact in the management of the institution.

Mr. K. Naraniengar, B.A., Head Master of the *Shimoga High School* was transferred to Chitaldrug and his place was taken by Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., transferred from Hassan. The strength of the High School increased from 119 to 140 and the average attendance also improved during the year. Of the 17 students in the VI Form, 13 appeared at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. At the Lower Secondary Examination 37 appeared and 23 passed including 4 boys that appeared in private, one boy taking a First class. Want of additional accommodation was badly felt and the present building needed repairs. A barbed wire fencing is also said to be necessary. Good use was made of the Library and the Reading Room and Phisical exercise was carefully attended to. The teachers and students made an excursion to a picturesque place near Shimoga. Religious and Moral Instruction was systematically given and Sloyd received due attention. The school improved in discipline and efficiency under the new Head Master. A "Poor Fund" is reported to have been started by him in December last for the benefit of the needy and deserving poor pupils.

Good work was done in the *High School Chitaldrug*. Mr. V. Lakshmipathaiya, B.A., First Assistant Master, remained in charge of the school till the 26th of September 1913, when the new Head Master, Mr. K. Naraniengar returned from his furlough. There was a slight increase in the number on the rolls from 108 to 114. The average attendance and the fee income also improved during the year. Out of 14 students that attended the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination only one is reported not to have obtained the required minimum in English. Twenty-two boys passed at the Lower Secondary Examination out of 28 sent up. These results are satisfactory. The Library and Reading Room were diligently used by the boys and teachers. Games and Gymnastics received proper attention. Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly given and proper dis-

cipline was maintained. An Educational Exhibition of the work of the boys was held during the year and the boys were taken on long excursions on three occasions.

The number on the rolls of the *Chikmagalur High School* rose from 162 to 181 of whom 80 were in the High School Forms. The average attendance and the fee income also increased during the year. Of the 24 on the rolls of the VI Form, 23 were examined by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and 9 were admitted into Colleges. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 17 passed out of 33 sent up The Library received its usual supply of books and exercise in drill was regularly given to the students. A covered gymnasium to provide the necessary physical exercise to students in the rainy season is a long felt want The Inspector remarks that the School work was conducted smoothly and well.

Good work was done at the *Chikballapur High School*. The number on the rolls increased from 93 to 95 and the average attendance and the fee collection shewed a slight improvement Sixten students appeared at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and out of 21 sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, 9 passed, with 2 in the First class. These results were fairly satisfactory The school received a supply of furniture, appliances and chemicals during the year. The extension of the building and the supply of additional articles of furniture are said to be necessary The Reading Room and the Library were well used and field games and gymnastics were encouraged Fair discipline was mentained. Arrangements were in progress for the introduction of Sloyd into the High School.

The strength of the Channapatna High School increased from 114 to 151 but the number in the High School Department was only 36 The small number of 15 Mahomedan for a place consisting of more than 6,000 Mahomedan inhabitents is not satisfactory. Six students were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, and 7 passed out of 13 at the Lower Secondary Examination. These results cannot be said to be satisfactory. The High School building was repaired during the year. There is need, however for additional accommodation including a new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School. The teachers and boys made good use of the Library and the Reading Room and the School Debating Society met regularly during the year. Religious and Moral Lessons were regularly given and satisfactory discipline was maintained Field games and gymnastics received careful attention and Sloyd work was properly done. The Head-Master urges the great need of developing the hostel opened in connection with the school

Kannada High Schools—The strength of the Upper Secondary Class of the *Davangere, High School* rose from 8 to 9 and the school showed fair progress. The *Nanjangud High School* increased in strength from 17 to 21, of whom 19 were in the VII class and 2 in Class VI. This school also did fairly good work during the year. Arrangements were made for the supply of Science apparatus and materials to the two Kannada High Schools.

Aided High Schools.—The number on the rolls of the London Mission High School, Bangalore rose from 484 to 569 of whom 299 were in the High School Forms This increase in the number necessitated the opening of two more sections of the High School classes. At the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination 54 appeared and 26 secured seats in Colleges. 13 other students appeared for the Madras Matriculation Examination and 6 of them were successful. Six pupils passed out of 17 sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination. Religious and Moral Instruction was regularly imparted and proper attention was given to the physical exercise of the boys The school was awarded silver medals and first class certificates of merit for excellence in Sloyd work etc, at the Bangalore Educational Exhibition.

There were some changes in the staff of the *Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore* The Rev A R. Fuller, the popular Principal returned from his furlough in May 1913 and took charge of the school from the Rev W. Peiston at the beginning of the school year. The number on the rolls increased from 681 to 706, of whom so many as 382 were in the High School classes On account of the increase in strength, the VI and IV Form were divided into 3 divisions each and the Fifth and Third Forms into two divisions each. As remarked by the Principal, the school work was carried on with great diligence and regularity For the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 61 appeared for the

first time and 46 for supplementary examinations. Twelve other boys appeared for the Madras Matriculation Examination and 3 passed. Eleven out of 22 passed at the Lower Secondary Examination, 2 being placed in the First class and one of the latter taking the first place in the whole State. Regular Moral and Religious instruction was encouraged in all practical forms. The School Literary Society had a successful session and the members took a keen interest in its meetings. Building operations in connection with the School Hostel were commenced and it is expected that the building will be finished early next year. The school was inspected by the Circle Inspector assisted by the Deputy Inspector.

The strength of the *Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore*, decreased slightly from 524 to 508. Fifty six pupils sat for tha Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, and 7 out of 13 passed the Madras Matriculation Examination. Thirty seven boys appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and 27 passed, one obtaining a first class. Field games and gymnastics received enthusiastic attention. At the last Inter-School Ahletic Sports, the School retained the Trophy and one of the students won the senior medal for the second time. The Library and the Reeding Room were well furnished and deligently used. The School Literary and Debating Society held regular meetings. The extension of the building on the western side was taken in hand. An ornamental compound wall was built and the appearence of the surroundings greatly improved. The Circle Inspector examined the High School Forms and found the results to be quite satisfactory. The number of pupils on the rolls of the *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore*, was 637 as against 570 in the previous year. The strength of the High School classes was 266. Forty-five pupils appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and 15 of these were admitted into Colleges. Out of 4 pupils that appeared for the Matriculation Examination 2 passed. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 28 passed out of 49 sent up, 2 being placed in the first class. Scholarships to the value of Rs. 308 were given to Lingayet students, one of whom was studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, another was in the LL.B. class, Bombay and the third in the Senior Intermediate class of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. The Science Laboratory was improved and the Library strengthened. Pradhana Sirumani T. Ananda Rao, Esq., C.I.E., Retired Dewan of Mysore was pleased to present 700 volums to the High School Library. The Reading Room and the Library were thrown open to the public. In February last His Highness the Yuvaraja very graciously presided at the prize distribution ceremony and was pleased to grant Rs. 1,000 for special prizes. A Pit Fly-shuttle loom was tried in the Weaving Institute attached to the High School. The boys took a keen interest in field games and gymnastics and a Badminton Court was newly opened. Tennis was also popular. The Debating Society held regular meetings. The total annual income amounted to about Rs. 12,000 and the expenditure to about Rs. 12,250, the excess being met from the Trust Funds. The Circle Inspector examined the High School Forms and found them in a satisfactory condition. The Circle Inspector suggests the desirability of removing the Vernacular Primary classes to another building and organizing parallel Middle and Higher Vernacular standards with English as an optional subject.

45. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—The total number of Students' Homes increased from 26 to 27, of which 12 were under Government Management, 3 were aided, 8 were unaided Homes for boys and 4 were unaided Homes for girls. Of the 12 Hostels under Government Management, 2 belonged to the two First Grade Colleges, 2 to the Mysore Normal School, 6 to the District Head Quarter High Schools, 1 to the Engineering School, Mysore, and 1 to the Agricultural School, Hebbal, Bangalore. The number of boarders in the Government Hostels increased from 425 to 432, of whom 158 were in the College Department, 181 in High Schools, 20 in Middle Schools, 1 in a Primary school and 72 in Special Schools. The total expenditure on these 12 Hostels was Rs. 54,569-8-2, of which Rs. 9,982-15-0 was met from the Government grant, 61-8-0 from subscriptions and Rs. 44,525-1-2 from boarding fees. The additional blocks of buildings constructed for the Tumkur Students' Home could not accommodate all the boarders and additional accommodation was found necessary. The new building of Chikmagalur Hostel was opened on the birth day of His Highness the Maharaja, and for want of sufficient accommodation, some boarders were lodged in the old building. The kitchen and the main building of the Hassan Home were repaired and temporary

shed was run up for the plague season. A sepparate kitchen for non-vegetarians was found needed. The Circle Inspector reports that the Home was not in a solvent or satisfactory condition. In the Home attached to the schools for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind in Mysore there were 25 boarders. A sum of Rs. 1,315-12-1 was spent on the Home during the year, of which Rs. 251-0-7 was met from the Government grant and the balance from subscriptions and donations from the generous public. All the Hostels were under capable management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. Details regarding all the Hostels will be found in Appendix B. (31).

46. *Pupils' or Vidyarthi Examination of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.*—For the Sanskrit Vidyarthi Examinations, 276 candidates appeared from the different Sanskrit Colleges and Schools of the State and 181 passed, with 82 in the First class. As usual the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore headed the list of successful institutions with 131 passes 52 First class and 79 second class. The other successful institutions in the order of their success were the Melkote Sanskrit College, the Pathasalas at Channarayapatna, Sravanabelagola, Hole-Narsipur, Tumkur, Nanjangud, Hulikal, Talkad, Bagepalli, Bettadapura, Ramanathapura, Belur, Honnavalli, Aghalaya, Sosale and Gudibanda. There were also 4 private candidates among the successful men. A table showing the results is given in Appendix B. (18.)

47. *Vernecular Upper Secondary Examination* —Forty four candidates were registered for this Examination, 43 were examined and 18 passed, all in the second class. Of the 18 successful candidates, 17 [illegible] Brahmins and 1 was a Mahomedan, The Mysore Normal School sent up 32 [illegible] and passed 17. Out of the 12 private candidates only one was successful. The largest number of failures was in Mathematics, being 24 out of 44 or 55·61 per cent.

48. *The English Lower Secondary Examintion of 1914.*—The revised regulations were brought into force during the year and the age limit prescribed for private candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination was reduced from 16 to 14. The rates of fees to examiners were revised and other charges connected with the Examination were also raised. Altogether 3,949 candidates were registered for the Lower Secondary Examination as against 3,883 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,563 took up English as the compulsory language, 1,531 were examined and 704 passed 35 in the first class, 304 in the second class and 275 in English only. The percentage of passes was 45·98 against 47·67 in the previous year. The percentage of failures in English was 47·74 as against 38·76. This was due to the raising of the standard in that subject. Of the 704 successful candidates, 543 were Brahmins, 78 other Hindus, 30 Lingayets, 7 Jains, 21 Mahomedans, 17 Native Christians and 5 Europeans or Eurasians. Among the applicants there were 452 private candidates, of whom 412 were examined and 83 passed 1 in the first class, 37 in the second class and 45 in English only. Altogether 124 institutions sent up candidates for the Examination and 108 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Government High Schools at Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Wesleyan High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore, the London Mission High School for Girls, Bangalore, the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore and several Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Lower Secondary standard.

49. *Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.*—Two thousand three hundered and eighty six cadidates were registered for this examination, 2,332 were examined and 792 passed 31 in the First class, 711 in the second class, 42 in Sanskrit only, 6 in Persian only, 1 in Urdu only and 1 in Telugu only. The percentage of passes was 33·96 as against 32·09 in the previous year. Of the successful candidates, 511 were Brahmins, 126 other Hindus, 81 Lingayets, 7 Jains, 57 Mahomedans, and 10 Native Christians. The largest percentage of failures was in Kannada, *viz.*, 52·86. Among the registered candidates there were 522 private candidates, of whom 501 were examined and 62 passed. Altogether 436 institutions sent up candidates for this Examination and only 284 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Kannada High School at Nanjangud, the Government Aryabalika Pathasala and the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, M. E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar, Lakshmipuram Boys' School, Mysore and several others.

50. *Number of Middle Schools for boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 224 to 229 and their attendence from 28,743 to 31,672. Of the total number of Schools, 147 were Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools and 82 were Vernacular Middle Schools, The strength of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 23,075 including 507 girls, while that of the Vernacular Middle Schools was 8,597 including 217 girls. Of the 147 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 87 were Departmental, 54 aided, 5 unaided and 1 a Municipal School, of the 82 Vernacular Middle Schools, 70 were Departmental, 9 aided 2 Municipal Schools and 1 an unaided school. Besides these there were several other village schools which had reached the middle standard.

51. *Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools.*—The number of Anglo-Kannda Middle Schools increased from 125 to 131 and their attendance from 18,490 to 20,858 of whom 11,032 learnt English. Distributed according to districts there were 23 schools in the Bangalore District, 15 in Kolar, 20 in Tumkur, 37 in Mysore, 10 in Hassan, 7 in Kadur, 10 in Shimoga and 9 in Chitaldrug.

52. *Anglo-Tamil Schools.*—There were 8 Anglo-Tamil Schools for boys with a strength of 1,062 pupils as against the same number of schools with 1,014 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 271 learnt English.

The 8 Anglo-Hindustani or Anglo-Persian Schools will be referred to in the Chapter on Mahomedan Education.

53. *Kannada Middle Schools*—The number of Kannada Middle Schools decreased from 29 to 28 and their strength from 4,082 to 4,055. This decrease was apparant and was due to the conversion of one of the schools into an Anglo-Vernacular School. Of the remaining Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 were Telugu Schools, 2 Tamil Schools, 48 Hindustani Schools and 1 was a Panchama School. The Hindustani Schools will be referred to in Chapter IX.

CHAPTER-V.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

54. *Number and strength of Publi Primary Schools for boys.*—The number of Public Primary Schools for boys increased from 2,046 to 2,272 or by 226 and their attendance from 73,971 to 93,972 or by 20,001. The Departmental Schools increased from 1,676 to 1,799, the aided schools from 334 to 405 and the Unaided schools from 34 to 68.. Of the total number of pupils 8,202 were girls. The statement showing the number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys is given in Appendix B. (19).

55. *Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age.*—There were 1,00,540 boys in the Primary stages of Public Schools and 28,439 boys in private indigenous schools, making a total of 128,979 boys in the primary stage as against 1,08,080 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age thus increased from 24·99 to 29·83.

56. The classification of boys in Public Primary Schools by caste or creed is given in Appendix B (20).

57. *Classification of Departmental Primnry Schools.*—Of the 1,799 Departmental Primary Schools for boys, 40 were Taluk Kannada, 23 Taluk Panchama, 1,332 Village Elementary Kannda, 83 Village Elementary Panchama, 27 Taluk Hindustani, 148 Village Elementary Hindustani, 1 Village Elementary Mahratti, 140 Village Kannada Middle, 10 Village Elementary Lambani, 2 Holeya, 2 Woddar and 1 Village Lambani Middle.

58. *Departmental Kannada Primary Schools.*—The Departmental Kannda Primary Schools increased from 1,511 to 1,624, of which 265 were in the Bangalore District, 214 in Kolar, 308 in Mysore, 147 in Hassan, 81 in Kadur, 220 in Shimoga, 210 in Tumkur and 179 in Chitaldrug.

59. *Night Schools.*—These schools are chiefly intended for day labourers and artisans who cannot attend a Day School. The number of such schools increased from 84 to 110, of which 87 were aided and 23 were unaided schools. Of the 110 schools, 82 were Kannada schools, 16 were Panchama schools, 11 were Hindustani schools and the remaining one was a Telugu school.

60. *Aided Village Indigenous Day Schools.*—The number of these schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules increased from 152 to 206, of which 204 were Kannada schools and 2 were Hindustani schools. Their total strength was 4,514, of whom 357 were girls. There were 36 schools in the Bangalore District, 12 in Kolar, 59 in Mysore, 5 in Hassan, 5 in Kadur, 7 in Shimoga, 60 in Tumkur and 22 in Chitaldrug.

61. *Pay and prospects of School Masters.*—The scales of pay of Anglo-Vernacular School Masters as those of higher Masters and of Inspecting officers have been revised so as to secure and keep efficient men in the service. Proposals for the revision of the scales of pay of all Vernacular schools including Anglo-Hindustani Schools and Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular Schools are pending disposal before Government and it is hoped that favourable orders will be passed at an early date.

62. *Magic Lantern Exhibitions.*—No Public Lantern Exhibitions were given during the year under report. In the special Magic Lantern class which was started in the Mysore Normal School at the beginning of the year, the Lantern Demonstrator trained about 55 students in manging the Lantern and handling the slides. It is intended to purchase shortly a Cinematograph for the Department, with a view to provide educative entertainment to school pupils and the general public whenever possible.

CHAPTER VI.—Special Instruction.

(*a*) *Normal Schools.*

63. *Number and strength of Normal Schools.*—On the 30th of June 1914 there 3 Government Normal Schools for males, *viz.*, the Mysore Normal School and the District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga, and 2 Normal Schools for females, *viz.*, the Training classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The number on the rolls of the 3 Normal Schools for males on the 30th June was 99 as against 205 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The reason for this small number is that the reorganisations sanctioned of the Normal Schools in the State in Government Order No. 12-13—Edn. 358-13-2 dated, 1st July 1914 could only be brought into eeffct after the commencement of the current official year and some of the Normal classes could only be opened in the month of July last. The total number of students under normal training my be said to be as a matter of fact 440 as against 205 of last year.

The reorganization of the Normal Schools was necessitated on account of the expansion of Primary and Secondary Education in the State and on account of the difficulty felt in securing admission for Mysore students into the Training Colleges outside the State. The main features of the scheme are that the Normal School at Mysore has been raised to the grade of a Training College by the institution of a training class for graduate teachers and by remodelling the English Training Class so as to allow admission only to those that have passed at least the Matriculation Examination or obtained School Leaving Certificate. The courses for the Normal training of graduates and non-graduates in the English Training classes are made similar to those in the Teachers' College at Saidapet.

The District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga have been remodelled and a new Normal School has been opened at Tumkur. The Practising Schools attached to the Normal Schools have been placed on a better footing. In accordance with this scheme, 440 teachers in all will be trained in future instead of 251 as hitherto. Arrangements for Vacation Classes have also been made. The scales of pay of the existing Normal School establishments have been suitably revised so as to employ efficient and qualified teachers to cope with the increased work under the altered conditions.

64. *The Mysore Normal School.*—There were some changes in the staff of the Mysore Normal School during the year, the chief being the appointment of a trained graduate for the newly started Rotation class. For the reasons set forth in para 63, the number on the rolls on the 30th June was 60 as against 170 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the total number, 13 were in the College Department and 47 in the VII Class. The daily attendance was as good as in the previous year. Forty-two of the students were Government teachers and 18

Library. The Normal School won 3 silver medals and a number of certificates of merit for its choice exhibits at the Dasara Exhibition of 1913 and a gold medal for a fine set of clay models at the Educational Exhibition in Bangalore. Interesting excursions to Seringapatam and Kannambadi were undertaken at the end of the year.

65. *The District Normal School, Shimoga.*—The number on the rolls of this School on the 30th June was 24 against 20 in the previous year. The average attendance was also fair. At the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade, 24 appeared and 16 passed. Sixteen appeared for the Practical Examination and 10 were successful. In the Kannada section of the Written Examination, 5 failed in method and 2 in Organization and in the Practical Examination, 1 failed in Lesson and 3 in Black-board exercises, Kindergarten and Drill. In the Hindustani Section, one failed in Method and Organization (Written) and two failed in Lesson (Practical). The Practical Classes were arranged on a simple plan. Much attention was paid to Black-board drawing, brush work, paper sloyd and clay modelling. A school garden has since been laid out. The Library and the Reading room were well used and due attention was paid to physical exercise. The school was in need of a play ground and want of accommodation was also felt. The discipline of the school was satisfactory.

66. *The District Normal School, Kolar.*—The strength of this school remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28 all being stipendiary pupils. Twenty-eight students appeared for the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade, and 19 were successful. Of the 9 failures, 4 were in Method and 5 in Organization. At the Practical Examination, 9 passed out of 19 sent up, 7 having failed in Lesson, 9 in Black-board Exercises and 9 in Drill. The Head Master attributes the poor results in the Practical Examination to the closing of the Practising schools virtually for about 5 months in the year on account of plague. Free use was made of the Library, and the Reading Room was popular. Drill was regularly practised and good discipline was maintained. The teacher students underwent training in Paper-sloyd and Nature Study with correlated Kindergarten occupations such as paper-folding, paper-cutting, clay-modelling, brush work, sand work, free arm and nature drawing. Want of accomodation was badly felt. Both the Practising schools have now been completely overhauled.

67. *The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore.*—This school was in an efficient condition under the management of the Lady Superintendent. The number on the rolls increased from 6 to 11. Three girls were sent up for the Written portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 2 were successful. Four girls passed the Practical Test of the same examination. In the Examination for Proficiency in sewing, 5 girls passed with 4 in the first class.

68. *The Training Department of the Maharani's College.*—There were 10 girls in the Training Department of the Maharani's College as against 22 in the previous year. Two girls appeared for the certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade and both of them passed. Nineteen girls were sent up for the Examination of the Lower Scondary grade and 9 passed in Theory and 8 in the Practical Test.

69. *Hostels for Normal Schools.*—In the Home attached to the Mysore Normal School, there were 16 boarders on the 30th June, of whom 14 belonged to the High School Department and 2 to special schools. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,518-1-7, of which Rs. 1,140 was met from the State grants and the balance from boarding fees. The building was ill-suited for a home and better accomodation in a more healthy locality was urgently needed. There were 30 boarders in the Mahomedan Students' Home, of whom 3 were in the College Department, 5 in the High School Department, 4 in the Middle School Department and 18 in Special schools. The total expenditure of the Home was Rs. 3,014-8-4, of which State grant was Rs. 840. The health of the boarders of the Normal School Home was not quite satisfactory, on account of the dampness of the building, but that of the boarders of the Mahomedan Home was fairly satisfactory.

(*b*) Industrial Schools.

70. The number of Industrial Schools increased from 23 to 27, of which 2 were Government, 22 aided and 1 unaided Industrial School for boys and 1 aided

were non-stipendiaries. The number of Mahomedans in the school was 12. The results of the Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. The pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations were not held during the year. 19 out of 23 passed in the Upper Secondary Training Examination, 24 out of 35 in the Lower Secondary Training, 7 out of 13 in theHigher Normal Certificate Examination and 11 out of 15 in Practical Agriculture. At the Madras Technical Examinations 13 passed in Elementary Free-hand drawing, 5 in the Intermediate drawing, 4 in Painting Elementary, 2 in Design and 1 in Intermediate Geometrical Drawing.

Progress of Special classes.

(1) *English Training.*—Of the 16 students in the English Training Class only 2 were Matriculates, the rest being Lower Secondary men. In addition to the usual subjects of training, Phonetics and English Composition were taught in the class.

(2) *Agricultural Training.*—Veterinary subject did not form part of the public examination, as it was introduced somewhat late in the year. But certificates were issued to the successful men who were examined by Mr. N. Narasimhiengar, G.B.V.C., to whom my thanks are due. Information on matters relating to the economy of rural life, and to Co-operative Societies was given to the students in this section. A series of lectures on First Aid was arranged by Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs. Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Mysore. All the 15 students that attended the course were successful and obtained certificates.

(3) *Art Section.*—Free-hand and Object Drawing were taught in this section. Students were also trained for the Madras Technical Examinations, at which 25 secured passes in one branch or another, one of them securing a group certificate. This section did efficient work.

(4) *Rotation Class*—Two batches of 40 teachers were trained in this class. Special attention was paid to Hand work such as free-hand, Object and Brush Drawing, Clay Modelling, Paper-folding and Card-board work. Every student was made to give two test lessons during the session. Certificates were issued to these men on the results of an examination held at the end of the course.

(5) *Magic Lantern Instruction.*—This has already been referred to.

The Practising Sections.

(*a*) *The Anglo-Vernacular Practising School.*—This Section had its full complement of English classes, but Kannada classes III, IV and V could not be opened till after the commencement of the current official year as they formed a part of the scheme of reorganization referred to in para 63. The number on the rolls including the Kindergarten Branch increased from 205 to 264. The Practising School did good work during the year. Four boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 3 passed. Nature lessons including garden work and manual occupations such as Paper-sloyd and cane work and Drawing are some of the special features of this section. *The Kindergarten Section* continued to do good work under the supervision of Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya. It consisted of 4 Primary classes up to standard I, having 81 boys and 52 girls on its rolls. In this section, due attention is paid to the training of the hand and the eye and consequently the Nature Lesson forms the centre, round which all other studies and occupations are grouped. Three fresh schemes of Nature Study, *viz.*, the Jasmine Order, Aspect of Nature during winter and mango were attempted during the year. The school garden was maintained in a satisfactory condition. The need for additional accommodation and a wire fence were keenly felt.

(*b*) *The Hindustani Practising School.*—Work in this Section continued to be unsatisfactory. Better results may be expected with the amalgamation of this section with the Primary classes of the neighbouring Anglo-Hindustani School and other necessary improvements. The number on the rolls of this section was 60 as against 57 in the previous year.

Special Music Class.—The graduate Music teacher gave tuition to 8 private candidates in vocal and Instrumental Music and their progress is said to be satisfactory.

The Library of the Normal School was considerably strengthened during the year and two new journals—"The School World" and "Kindergarten Primary Magazine" were subscribed for. The students and teachers made good use of the

and 1 unaided Industrial School for girls. The total strength of these institutions increased from 1,178 to 1,386, of whom 125 were girls.

71. *The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The old Industrial and Engineering Schools were combined to form the Chamarajendra Technical Institue in May 1913. Provision for instruction in Inlaying, Engraving, Wood-carving and Mental work was made in addition to Cabinet making, Rattan work, Machinery, Smithy, Drawing, Clay modelling and General Education which were being taught in the old Industrial School. The new building was ready for occupation in the beginning of the year and the shifting and fitting up of the machinery and the plant occupied a little over two months. For this reason the regular work of the Institute commenced about the middle of September 1913. The reorganization of the staff was given effect to from 1st of November. The Inlaying an Engraving classes were opened in the middle of November 1913, but those in clay-modelling, metal work and wood carving had to wait till February, April and June 1914, for want of qualified instructors. The number on the rolls of the whole Institute excluding the Engineering Section (which will be treated separately) was 203 as against 192 in the previous year, the increase occurring in the Fine Arts and Commercial Sections. Pupils of all denominations were admitted to the school. There were 82 Brahmins, 32 Mahomedans, 8 Native Christians, 6 Kshatriyas, 3 Lingayats, 2 Vaisyas, 1 Jain, 2 Panchamas and 67 others. The strength in the different sections was distributed as follows:—

Industries and Crafts Section	....	....	....	122
Workshop Section	....	....	....	11
Arts Section	....	....	....	36
Commercial Section	....	....	....	34
Total	....			203

In the Industries and Crafts Section there were 6 classes for Cabinet making, Smithy and Machine, Rattan, Inlaying, Engraving and Mental work. In the Arts Section Special Drawing was taught and in the Commercial Section, Type-writing. In the Workshop Section, there were 10 apprentices, boys in Cabinet making and 1 in Machine work. For convenience of classification the Industries and Crafts Section with the Workshop is treated as one School, the Arts Section as another and the Commercial Section as a third school. Twenty-six pupils appeared from the *Industries and Craft Section* for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet making, Smithy, and Fitters' Work of the Elementary and Intermediate grades and 21 were successful, 4 taking a first class.

The Workshop.—In order to give advanced training in different branches of Industries to students as well as to afford them an opportunity of learning practically how to conduct business on Commercial lines, a wrok-shop was attached to the Institute. A sum of Rs. 15,000 for initial equipment and a rolling capital of Rs. 13,000 for working expenses was sanctioned by Government. Out of the grant of Rs. 15,000 a sum of Rs. 12,330 was spent on machinery and fittings before the end of the year. Several large orders from the Government Departments, the Palace and the Public were executed during the year and the work-shop appeared to satisfy a need. Out of the advance of Rs. 13,000 for working expenses, a sum of Rs. 9,401 was spent on timber, materials, labour, etc. Materials worth Rs. 4,064 were issued for manufacturing articles and the balance of stock materials on hand on 30th June 1914 was Rs. 3,924. The amount realised from the completed articles was Rs. 4,051, the value of unfinished articles being Rs. 2,038. As the stock of raw materials and manufactured articles in the Industrial section was transferred to the Workshop, the total assets of the Workshop amounted to Rs. 19,545 including the cash balance of Rs. 3,599 left out of the advance of Rs. 13,000.

The Fine Arts Section.—The number in the special Drawing class of this section was 36, of whom 20 appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand Outline Drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Design and Painting of the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades, and 14 were successful, one being placed in the first class in Geometrical Drawing, Intermediate Grade. It is inter-

esting to note that one student of the Institute secured a Diploma in Fine arts for the first time and three others of whom two were Villages School Masters, secured group certificates.

The General Education Branch.—Of the 203 pupils in the Institute, 115 attended General Education classes, the others either belonged to special classes or obtained exemption. These classes were inspected by the Circle Inspector and one of the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Mysore. The Inspector says that the boys were arranged in 10 standards and were given instruction every day for an hour and a half one hour in English and half an hour in Arithmetic. The progress is reported to be very poor. The Inspector gave needful suggestions to the Secretary for the improvement of these classes.

Mr. M. G. Ramachandra Rao, continued to be Superintendent of the Industries, Arts, Commercial and Workshop Sections, but the general management was entrusted to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, the Head Master of the Engineering Section, who was also Secretary of the Institute Committee.

72. *Other Government Industril Schools.*—The Industrial school at *Channapatna* continued to be under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. No report was received on the work of this institution although called for.

The number on the rolls of the Industrial School, *Sagar* increased from 8 to 16, of whom 12 were in the carpentry class and 4 in the smithy class. The students belonged mostly to the artizan and labouring classes. Articles of the value of Rs. 540-13-0, were manufactured in the school and articles worth Rs. 521-9-9, were sold. The sale proceeds remitted to the Treasury amounted to Rs. 441-9-0, as against Rs. 537-3-6 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 2,295-7-6. The building is said to need extension and repairs. The Superintendent says that as most of the boys were admitted late in the year, much progress could not be made. The first two Members of Council as well as the Education Secretary visited the institution during the year.

The Carpentry School, *Hole-Narsipur* had 39 pupils on its rolles as against 43 in the previous year. Of the number on the rolls, 18 were Brahmins, 14 other high casts Hindus and seven Mahomedans The school showed good progress. Articles of the value of Rs. 971-6-7 were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 555 were realized and credited to the Treasury. Five boys appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations and three passed in Cabinet making Intermediate I class, one in Cabinet making Elementary I class and one in Elementary Free hand Drawing. Seven boys of the Carpentry class as well as boys of the IV and V classes of the Anglo-Vernacular school attended the Drawing class. The boys of the local Hindustani School attended the Smity class and were taught to prepare iron-hinges, hasps and staples, nuts, bolts, keys, etc. The Smity class made good progress, but an Assistant to the Carpentry Maistry was found necessary. The Dewan was pleased to pay a visit to the school during the year under report. The school sent articles of camp use to the Exhibition held at Hassan.

73. *Weaving Schools.*—The strength of the *Weaving School. Chiknaikanhalli*, increased from 25 to 49, of whom 9 were in the Weaving class, 10 in the Carpentry class and 30 in the Drawing class. Of the total number, 23 were Brahmins, 4 Vaisyas, 12 Weavers, 1 a Lingayet, 4 Mahomedans and 5 other high caste Hindus. Articles valued at Rs. 1,238-13-3, were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,203-10-9 were realized and credited to the Treasury. The articles manufactured in the school, such as school furniture, bed sheets, checks, lace turbans, silkbordered panches, madis, sadies of various patterns are said to be much appreciated and to find a ready sale in the market. A silver medal was awarded to the school for fine bed sheets at the Dharwar Exhibition, and a certificate of merit for a silk sadi at the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore. Money prizes were also awarded to two boys that attended the weaving competition in Mysore. One out of two boys sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet-making secured a pass. The use of the flyshuttle loom was further popularised. Fifty looms were sold to weavers during the year and orders for 50 more were registered. As suggested by the Circle Inspector, a special

drawing class was opened in the Anglo-Vernacular school for the benefit of the Anglo-Vernacular School boys and this class was taught by the carpentry maistry. The Superintendent points out the need for increasing the provision for materials and this request will be considered in connection with the revision scheme.

The number on the rolls of the *Weaving School, Molakalmuru*, decreased from 26 to 22, three having obtained job work elsewhere and one having gone to Mysore for higher training after passing the Cabinet making Examination of the Intermediate grade. Of the 22 boys, 14 were Mahomedans and eight weavers by caste. There were 18 boys in the weaving section and four in the Carpentry Section. The value of manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 1,220-15-5, and the amount of sale proceeds remitted to the treasury Rs. 1,154-9-6. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,717-5-7. The school won several money prizes and certificates for its exhibits at the Exhibition in Mysore and Harihar. Two boys of the school appeared for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet making and both of them passed, one in the Advanced grade and the other in the Intermediate grade. The first number of His Highness the Maharaja's Council was pleased to visit the school in January last.

The strength of the *Weaving School, Dodballapur* increased from 62 to 63, of whom 37 were in the Weaving Branch and 26 in the Carpentry Branch. The number of weaver boys was only eight against 14 in the previous year. A certain amount of Smith's work is also taught in the Carpentry Section. Articles of the value of Rs. 1,181-0-3 were manufactured in the year and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 711-6-11. There is some improvement in this direction, but the work turned out is far from satisfactory. The total cost of the school amounted to Rs. 3,422-8-2. In the weaving section, the boys were taught various process of weaving and preparation of silk bordered sadies of higher counts, silk hand-kerchiefs, panches and towels of various sorts. In the Carpentry section, ordinary school furniture and ornamental carving in wood were prepared. Local repairs were also undertaken. The school was awarded a gold medal and a certificate at the Exhibition held in Bangalore during the Christmas of 1913, a silver medal and a certificate at the Exhibition at Nandi and money prises and certificates at the Exhibitions in Mysore and Dharwar..

Proposals for the reorganization of the Government Industrial and Weaving Schools at Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli, Molakalmuru, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar and the taking over under Government management of the aided Industrial Schools at Melkote, Hassan and Chitaldrug are pending disposal before Government. As soon as are sanctioned, these schools will be thoroughly remodelled and placed under expert full time Superintendents.

74. *Aided Industrial and Weaving Schools.*—The strength of the *Weaving Institute, Hole-Narsipur* increased from 35 to 36, all of whom were Hindus. Articles of the value of Rs. 1,567-3-3 were manufactured and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,121-2-3. The shawl industry was making steady progress. The use of the fly shuttle loom was demonstrated by a party of the pupils of the Institute in several villages of the district and as a result, 117 looms were introduced into different parts of the district. During the year under report, an attempt was made to introduce the manufacture of coir foot-rugs ropes and mats in the town with a view to develop the industry as a secondary occupation for Panchamas and other Agriculturists in the neighbouring villages. A new loom was introduced for weaving bamboo chicks. The school won several certificates for its exhibits at the Mysore and Hassan Exhibitions. The Dewan was pleased to pay a visit to the school during the year

The *Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami Dharma Pathasala, Bangalore.*—Had a roll of 273 pupils as against 265 in the previous year. As usual, literary education combined with Industrial instruction was imparted to poor and deserving boys free of all cost. Boys of all demominations were admitted to the school. There were 102 boys in the Cabinet making class, 95 in the Rattan work class and 76 in the Kindergarten section. The subjects taught are Drawing, Painting and modelling, Cabinet makind and rattan weaving. The object of the institution is not to make professional men of their boys, but to give them such elementary training in different subjacts as would enable them in after-life to become skilled workmen in any branch of industry to which they may turn their attention. Consequently much attention is paid to the training of the mind, the hand and the eye of the pupil,

The progress of the school has been reported to be fairly satisfactory. The school won medals and certificates at the Exhibitions in Bangalore and Mysore for its exhibits in drawing, painting, modelling, shell, inlaid and ratten work. Twenty-three candidates were sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations and 19 passed, 12 in free-hand and outline drawing of the Elementry grade, 1 in drawing of the Intermediate grade, 5 in painting and 1 in geometrical drawing (1st class). The extension of the building was nearing completion. The monthly grant of the school has since been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 under certain specified conditions.

The *Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur*, had a roll of 73 pupils as against 77 in the previous year. Of the number on the rolls 67 were native christians, one a Mahomedan and 5 Hindus. Carpentry, Drawing, Blacksmith's work, rattan work and rope-making were intelligently taught in the school. Sawing, planning, boring and other operations were done by means of an oil-engine. A large number of orders was received for furniture and iron-works. The institution was maintained at a high level of efficiency under the able management of Mr Scott.

The *Methodist Episcopal Mission Industrial School, Kolar*—Was in a good condition. It was well equipped and under capable management Masonry, Blacksmithy and fitters' work were taught in the school. Iron casting was also attempted.

The Industrial School, Melkote—Showed fair progress. The number on the rolls increased from 38 to 54, including 14 Panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Branch. Of the number on the rolls, one was a Mahomedan, 13 Brahmins 14 Panchamas and 26 other high caste Hindus Eleven boys learnt carpentry, 11 weaving and dyeing, 2 printing and book-binding, 3 rattan work and drawing, 14 weaving alone and 13 girls learnt embroidery. The carpentry and weaving sections showed good progress. The other sections needed improvement. One of the weaver boys know how to prepare silkbordered panches on the fly-shuttle loom and 2 others know weaving sadies on the hand-loom. Articles of the value of Rs 803-4-6 were manufactured in the school and Rs. 682-14-2 was realised as sale proceeds. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 1,948-14-0, of which Rs. 1,420 was met from the Government grant The school won a silver medal and a certificate for fine articles produced on the fly-shuttle loom at the Dasara Exhibition Two pupils of the Kadalgere Weaving School were awarded money prizes for fine cloths at the Panchama Conference and Industrial Exhibition held at Melkote in April last.

The strenghth of the *St. Joseph's Industrial*, School, Mysore increased from 6 to 24. All the boys were native Christians. They were taught carpentry, music, drawing and gardening. They received general education in the Day School. The school showed fair progress during the year

There were 18 pupils in the *Aided Industrial School at Hassan*, of whom 9 were full-time scholars and 9 half-time scholars belonging to the local school. Some of the full time scholars were sufficiently advanced in Carpentry. A sum of Rs. 2,765-11-0 was spend on the school and the sale proceeds of manufactured articles amounted to Rs 782-12-6 The Circle Inspector has remarked that the school would work better under direct Government management.

The *Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Girls' Industrial School at Hassan*, had a roll of 95 pupils, almost all of whom were Native Christians. Cap-making was the chief industry taught Some of the girls also made many usefull knitted articles such as socks, stockings, vests, baby's bonnets jackets etc. Two girls of the school passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Proficiency in sewing, The school obtained money prizes and certificates at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Exhibition at Hassan. The management was satisfactory.

The *Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur*.—Had 12 pupils on its rolls. The advanced students prepared sandals, shoes, chadavs and bed straps. Articles of the value of Rs 36-15-0 were sold during the year. The school won a silver medal for its exhibits at the Bangalore Educational Exhibition.

There were 29 pupils in the *Srinivaspur Industrial School* and all learnt Carpentry. The school is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 13 from Government.

The Bagepalli Industrial School had 18 pupils on its rolls. Carpentry and tinkers' work are taught in the school. The monthly Government grant for the school is Rs. 16.

The Goribidnur Industrial school taught carpentary. It is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 13 from Government.

The Mahodove Industrial School Bangalore.—Had a roll of twenty pupils, who were taught elementary carpentry, rattan work and free-hand drawing. The school is in receipt of a monthly Government grant of Rs. 30.

There were fifteen pupils in the *Aided Industrial School* at Chitaldrug. Only carpentry was taught in the school, the weaving section having been abolished. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 356-13-6 and 297-7-9, respectively. The monthly Government grant is Rs. 30.

Such schools in their present condition apparently do not serve their purpose to the extent intended and proposals for rehabituating several of them on more efficient lines are before Government.

75. *Unaided Industrial Schools.*—The *Sri Krishna Weaving Factory, Mysore City.*—showed considerable progress during the year. There were fifteen looms in active work. Six panchama pupils received stipends from the Mysore District Committee of the Economic Conference and three of them made rapid advance in weaving, two showing promise of becoming skilful weavers. Four scholarships were sanctioned for Mahomedan female pupils, and these shewed remarkable aptitude for weaving.

There was an *unaided Panchama School for girls.*—in the Mysore City maintained by the Depressed Class Education Mission.

76. *Sericulture.*—The system of imparting Sericultural instruction in schools of general education was discontinued, as it was not working satisfactorily party owing to want of facilities for practical demonstration and partly for want of pupils that would follow sericulture as a profession in after-life. The question of starting sericultural schools has been left to the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, who have employed special instructors with a view to diffuse a knowledge of sericulture among the people following the industry as a profession.

The Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore.—There were 15 Government students and 17 private students on the Farm under training, besides 20 poor boys and 20 males and 5 females employed as workers. Besides maintaining the four branches of sericulture, viz., Mulberry growing, silk-worm rearing, silk-reeling and silk-weaving, and Ericulture, 2 Primary schools one a Day School and another a Night School, were started for general education for boys. The buildings were extended and new land purchased for the Farm. Various exhibitions were held in and outside the State, Mulberry cutting, seeds and eggs were sent out as usual, besides several looms and spinning wheels.

77. *Demonstration Form and School gordens.*—The Agricultural season being as bad as in the previous year, the results of the operations on the *Agricultural Form attached to the Mysore Normal School* were not satisfactory. The out turn from Jola, Kar-ragi and groundnut was sufficiently high, but that from the other crops, *viz.*, chillies, tobacco, and horse gram was poor. The net yield on the farm amounted to Rs. 364-8-10 as against Rs. 412-14-8 in the previous year, vegetables, Mysore Jola and ground nuts yielding the largest income. The two wells on the Farm needed urgent improvement. The total rain-fall collected was 24·66 inches. 15 students of the Agricultural Training class attended the Farm in batches, thrice a week, for practical instruction. They were divided into groups, each group being given charge of one plot for cultivation. They maintained cultivation sheets, on which they kept accounts of the crops grown. They worked along with the labourers and took part in weeding, hoeing and harvesting. They also learnt the use of various Agricultural implements. For the examination in Practical Agriculture, all the 15 students appeared and 11 were successful. Of the livestock on the Farm, the bullocks were healthy, but the sheep did not thrive well in winter and summer owing to want of rains. Several of the mofussil schools had small vegetable and flower gardens attached to them, though facilities for practical gardening were generally wanting. The garden attached to the Central Panchama Boarding Home Mysore, was the best of the kind. The garden of the Tumkur Anglo-Vernacular School was not in a flourishing condition owing to the difficulty of water-supply.

The Fort Girl's School and the Empress Girls School at Tumkur as well as 11 other Village Elementary Schools in the Tumkur District and 6 Village Elementary Schools in the Hassan District maintained small gardens for nature study.

(C) OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

78. (*a*) *The Engineer Section of the Chamarajendro Technicol Institute Mysore.*—This section was in a satisfactory condition. A separate class for the training of Sheikdars was opend during the year and two additional instructors were appointed thereto. Mr. B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Head Master of the School reverted to the Public Works Department and his place was taken up by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, an Assistant Engineer, in April last. The number on the rolls increased from 51 to 89 of whom 21 were in the Senior Sub-overseers' class, 34 in the Junior Sub-overseers' class and 34 in the Shekdari class. Of the number in the Shekdari class 17 were Government servants and the rest private candidates. The results of the Final examination conducted by the special Board were highly satisfactory. All the 23 passed from the Senior class, 28 out of 35 from the Junior class and 27 out of 31 from the Shekdari class. Besides these, 69 subject pupils passed the Madras Teachnical Examinations of the Elementary and Intermediate grades in 11 different subjects, 7 taking a first class. Almost all the successful students from the school obtained appointments in the Public Works Department. The school was shifted to the new building of the Technical Institute at the beginning of the year, and its combination with the Industrial School was of considerable advantage to the Engineering students in the shape of workshop practice and carpentry training. The question of revising the course of studies is under consideration. The school hostel worked satisfactory and the library was strengthened. The Head Master points out the need of increasing the grant for library and models and apparatus. The students of the senior class were taken on excursion to the Bejwada and Dowleswaram anicuts during the year and were explained the working of those systems of irrigation. Want of an organized gymnasium and suitable play-grounds was keenly felt. The total expenditure on the school during the year was about Rs. 11,200, of which about Rs. 1,570 was met from fees.

78. (*b*) *The Mechonicol Engineering School Bangolore.*—This school was started on the 7th of July 1913 and was located for some time in the Seshadri Memorial Hall. Subsequently it was removed to the new building specially constructed for it at a cost of about Rs. 16,000. Further extensions to the building are under consideration. The usual number of admissions to the School is 50 every year. There were however only 42 students at the end of the year of whom 35 were promoted to the second year's class. The school was well equipped in point of staff and the necessary apparatus, machinery and tools. At the head of the Institution there is a Superintendent who is an Assistant Engineer and has received special training in Electrical Engineering at the Faraday House, London. Under him are one General Assistant, one Technical Assistant and six workshop Instructors.

The subjects of instruction were.—

1. Management and care of oil engines
2. Erection of machinery and working of mills
3. Electrical work including operating
4. Driving of Motor cars.
5. Carpentry including cabinet work.

Arrangements are being made to attach 3 more classes to the school, *viz.*, an Industrial Teachers' Training class, a Telegraphic Signallers' class and a Railway class for the training of Permanent Way Inspectors and Drivers. The total expenditure on the school excluding the cost of the buildings was about Rs. 22,000. There is a responsible Committee for the management of the school. The School did satisfactory work under its energetic Superintendent and was very efficiently managed.

79. *Commercial Schools.*—The number of Commercial Schools increased from 2 to 4, of which 2 were Government institutions *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore and the Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and 2 aided, *viz.*, the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore and the Hardwicke, Commercial School, Mysore. Both the Government Schools were newly started during the year.

The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.—This school which was opened at the beginning of June 1913 actually started work in July 1913. Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Headmaster of the Bangalore High School is the Secretary of the Committee for the management of the school and the subjects taught in the school are Type-writing, short-hand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and office routine, English, Mahratti, Kannada and Telugu languages are also taught to the Commercial students. Of the 88 pupils, one was a Christian, 7 Vaisyas, one a Lingayet, 74 were Brahmins and 5 other High Caste Hindus. At the Mysore Government Technical Examinations 13 passed in Type-writing with one in the first class, 4 in short-hand with 3 first classes, 28 in Book-keeping with one first class and 5 in Commercial Correspondence and Office routine. The school accommodation was insufficient. The Library was diligently used and satisfactory discipline was maintained The total recurring expenditure of the school was Rs. 3,098-6-10 of which Rs. 557-8-0 was met from fees. The staff worked efficiently and satisfactory progress was shown during the year.

The Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.—This section was opened in the month of December 1913. The number on the rolls was 34 of whom 2 were Brahmin girls Instruction in Typewriting was imparted in this section. Nine students were sent up for the Elementary Type-writing examination of the Mysore Government and 9 passed in Theory and 8 in the practical portion with one in the first class. For the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Elementary Type-writing 6 appeared and 5 passed, one passing in the first class.

The strength of the *Aided Commercial High School, Bangalore* decreased from 58 to 46. The number of subject pupils was 110, of whom 20 learnt Book-keeping and accountancy, 7 correspondence and Office Routine, 35 Shorthand, 45 Type-writing and 3 Banking and Currency. The Principal attributes the decline in strength to the opening of the Government Commercial School where lower rates of fees were charged, but the decline really appears to be due to unsatisfactory equipment of the school, the students naturally preferring an institution which had a better equipment. At the Technical Examinations held by the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, the school passed 20 pupils with 5 in the first class. The school also passed 1 in Book-keeping at the Examination of the National Union of Teachers, London, and 1 in Shorthand at the Madras Technical Examinations. The results of the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations were not yet known. For the Mysore Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination the school trained 2 pupils in Shorthand and Typewriting.

The Hardwicke Commercial School Mysore.—The strength of this school decreased from 35 to 25, all of whom learnt Type-writing, Book keeping and Shorthand. The attendance is said to have been much better in January last. At the Madras Government Technical Examinations 16 subject pupils passed in Type-writing. Short-hand and Book-keeping of the Elementary and Intermediate grades and at the examinations conducted by the National Union of Teachers, Birmingham 15 subject pupils passed in the same subjects by the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades. There were two first classes in the former examination and 3 in the latter. These results were satisfactory. The Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School took the management of the institution under him to facilitate the teaching of commercial subjects to the students of his High School in connection with the School Final Course.

There is scope for more Commercial Schools in the state but for want of sufficient number of teachers they cannot be multiplied largely. During the year under report 2 graduate teachers were undergoing Commercial training in Bombay and arrangements have also been made for a number of students who have been given stipends to obtain Commercial training in the Commercial College at Bombay. As Commercial subjects form a part of the School Final Course also now, teachers who can teach these subjects will in the course of a year or two be attached to all the Government High Schools in the State and liberal grants-in-aid will also be offered to aided High Schools for the employment of such teachers.

Mysore Government Technical Examinations.—A Scheme for holding a Public Examination of the Elementary grade in Commercial Subjects was newly sanctioned during the year and the first public examination was held at the end of the year in two centres, Bangalore and Mysore. The written Examination was conducted

in April and the Oral and Practical in June 1914. The Government Commercial School, Bangalore and the Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore sent up 68 candidates for the examination of whom 42 were Government officials. A statement of the results is given below :—

Subject	Number appeared	Number passed		
		I Class	II Class	Total
1. Correspondence and office routine .	6	...	5	5
2. Book-keeping	35	1	27	28
3. Short-hand	7	3	1	4
4. Typewriting (Theory ...	51	..	...	26
4. Typewriting (Practical ..	24	2	19	21

The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 309 and the total expenditure to Rs. 224-6-7. The examination was found to be self-supporting.

It is intended to institute the Secondary grade examination this year.

80. *The School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Mysore* —During the year under report, the Committee of Management was reconstituted and His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to become its patron. On the 30th June there were 14 Deaf-mutes and 27 blind pupils as against 14 and 21, respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 25 were Brahmins, 2 Lingayets and 14 other high caste Hindus. In the Blind Section, 2 of the advanced pupils learnt English and the others learnt Kannada by means of the Braille characters and were in various stages of progress. In Arithmetic 9 of them had advanced up to fractions. Altogether 18 blind boys learnt vocal music and most of them knew how to play on the vine or fiddle or to practice on thabala. Religious and Moral lessons were given and the Adhyavana class made some progress. In the Deaf-mute section, 9 were in the articulation class, 3 read Kannada Book I and 3 advanced pupils could read from any printed Kannada book. In Arithmetic 3 advanced pupils new compound rules. Eight deaf mutes learnt weaving, 2 tailoring and knitting; 2 prepared fine rattan articles by themselves and 3 others made rattan things of common use with some help. The rattan articles sold during the year fetched a sum of Rs. 217 6-0. A Drawing class for Deaf mutes was started in January last and the progress made by the pupils was fairly satisfactory. Medals and certificates and money prizes were won by the school for its fine specimens of rattan articles at the Exhibitions in Madras, Bangalore. Dharwar and Pudukota. A silver medal was obtained in the Mysore Exhibition for the fine checks manufactured by 2 deaf-mutes, besides certificates for other articles, prepared in the school. Demonstrations of the work of the institution were held in Mysore during the Dasara and in Madras at the Christmas Fete and all the visitors were highly impressed with what they saw. A donation of Rs 450 was received from the Mysore Palace and his Holiness the Jagatguru of Sringeri and his Holiness the Sivaganga Swami continued their liberal patronage. The total receipts of the school from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,458-5-3 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,719-15-1. Want of accommodation continued to be keenly felt. The acting Head Master and his assistants are reported to have worked with zeal for the improvement of the school.

The number on the rolls of the *Kindergarten School, Chitaldrug* increased from 11 to 12 and a smal fee was levied from each pupil.

The *Unaided Children's School, Mysore* had 123 pupils on its rolls, of whom 48 were girls. Instruction in English and Vernacular was given. In addition to general education, the boys learnt paper-cutting, rattan work and drawing. In the girls, section, English, Arithmetic, Vernacular, Hygine, Domestic Economy and oral lessons in History and Geography were taught. The girls also learnt rattan work, needle work, paper sloyd and drawing. The expenditure was met out of subscriptions collected from the public, which amounted to Rs. 562-4-0.

81. *Dmodar Das Scholarships*:—

(*a*) *Scietific ReseArches And TechinicAl ScholArhips*.—Of the old students Mr. N. Narasimhiengar has been continuing his studies in Electrical Engineering in America. The period of scholarship being over, he has been studying at his own cost. Government having sanctioned a loan sufficient to cover up his expenses. Mr. T. P. Kailasam's course in Ar R. C. S. Degree was over and the passage money of &50 was arranged to be paid to him. One new scholarship was sanctioned to Mr. M. G. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., Assistant Professer of Chemistry in the Central Collage to undergo training under Professor Thorpe at the Imperial College, South Kensington, London for a period of two years at &200 per annum together with a family maintenance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The total amount spent on these scholarships was Rs. 13,405-8-0.

(*b*) *Khadayata Scholarships*.— As usual these scholarships were given to students of the Khadayata community in the Medical, Engineering and Arts Colleges of Bombay. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 2,163-13-0.

82. *Technical Scholarships*.—During the year under report 56 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 were awarded to students of Mysore for studying in the Porfessional Colleges of India and England. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 32,601-1-6. A statement of these scholarships is given in Appendix B. (22).

83. *Sanskrit Schools*.--The number of Sanskrit Schools remained the same as during the previous year, *viz*., 42 of which 1 was a Government School, 39 were aided and 2 were unaided. The strength of these schools increased from 1,580, to 1,802 of whom 97 were girls. Of the total number on the rolls, 1,793 learnt Sanskrit. In other public schools 2,362 learnt Sanskrit and in private schools 164, so that the total number learning Sanskrit in all kinds of institutions was 4,319 as against 3,737 in the previous year. The only schools that were affected by plague during the year were those at Krishnapura in T.-Narsipur Taluk and Bukkambudhi in Tarikere Taluk. During the year under report Committees of Mangement were constituted for the Sanskrit Schools at Kudli, Sagar, Bagepalli, Mandikal, Molur, Aghalaya and Talkad. Five other schools had Committees, but their constitution has yet to be sanctioned. Of the total number of 34 Committees, 9 took a lively interest in the working of their schools, 22 took a fair amount of interest and the remaining three were utterly indifferent. Of the efficient Committees, those at Bangalore, Belur, Nanjangud, Hulikallu, Channarayapatna, Honnavalli and Gudibanda deserve special mention. Two Sanskrit schools in the Bangalore Circle and 11 in the Mysore Circle sent up successful candidates for the Sanskrit vidyarthi examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the results of which have been already referred to in Chapter IV. The school at Channarayapatna passed the highest number, *viz*., six, while those at Belur and Sravanabelagola came next in order with five passes each. One successful pupil from Sravanabelagola was a girl. Eleven Sanskrit schools in the Mysore Circle sent up candidates for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, of which the Sadvidyasala and the Saradavilasa Pathasala, Mysore, and the schools at Talkad and Bettadapura produced the best results. The Belur Pathasala also sent up successful candidates for the examinations conducted by the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha of Melkote and the Dwaita Vedanta Sabha of Tirupathi.

Progress of Schools.— In the Bangalore Circle, the schools at Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Muthur in Shimoga Taluk and Malleswaram, in Bangalore were in a very satisfactory condition, while those at Muttur, Mandikal, Sidlaghatta, Machenahalli and Sagar, needed improvement. The schools at Kudli and Molur were very poor in strength and progress while that at Chikballapur was in a miserably bad condition. The Assistant Deputy Inspector of Sanskrit schools suggests that unless the Adyaksha of Chikballapur who is too old to do any work is removed, no progress is possible. The unaided Sanskrit school at Chitaldrug was in a satisfactory condition and deserved encouragement. In the Mysore Circle, the Sanskrit schools at Belur, Talkad, and Channarayapatna showed excellent progress while those at Honnavalli, Hulikallu, Ramanathapura, Tumkur, Bettadapura and Hole-Narsipur did good work. The school at Hole-Narasipur is intended for Vaisya pupils. The Sanskrit School at Arkalgud also meant for Vaisyas did not do much

good work. The *Saradavilasapathasala* and the *Sadvidyasala* in the Mysore city were in a satisfactory condition and acquitted themselves creditably in the Lower Secondary Examination. The *Saradapathasala* is a large and flourishing institution maintaining excellent discipline. It is virtually an Anglo-Vernacular School preparing pupils for the Lower Secondary Examination and teaching Sanskrit as an optional language. In the Lower Secondary class there were 54 pupils of whom only four took up Sanskrit. Similarly the *Sadvidyasala* has ceased to be a purely Sanskrit school. It is only a Vernacular Middle School, in which some of the pupils take up Sanskrit as an optional subject. None of the sanskrit pupils reached beyond the Lower Secondary stage. The *Nanjandud* school did not show good progress on account of the absence of the permanent Adhyaksha throughout the year. The *Sravanabelagola* and *Sosale* schools did fairly satisfactory work. The *Sankaravilasa Pathasala* in Mysore taught higher Sanskrit to lingayet pupils. The Kannada branch attached to the school was in a bad condition, but the Sanskrit branch was fairly good. The schools at *Saligrama* and *Hebbate* were unsatisfactory. The work of *Bukkambudi* school suffered from the effects of plague and the school at *Gundlupet* needed improvement. The Anglo-Sanskrit School at *Aghalaya* was in a deplorably bad condition on account of the quarrels between the *Adhyaksha* and the Honorary Secretary. The school at Krishnapur could not be inspected on account of plague.

It is worthy of note that the number of girls' in Sanskrit schools has been increasing year after year. It is reported that they show a great liking for Sanskrit and that some of them excel boys in their studies. Only 3 Sanskrit Schools are said to have enjoyed the benefit of Medical inspection during the year. The majority of the teachers in Sanskrit schools were unpassed men.

CHAPTER VII—FEMALE EDUCATION.

84. *Number and strength of Girls' Schools.*—The number of public schools for girls increased from 360 to 397, of which one was an English College, one an Oriental College, two were English High Schools, one Government and one aided 7 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, one Government, 5 aided and one unaided, 74 were Vernacular Middle Schools, 51 Government, 21 aided and 2 Municipal. 308 Primary Schools, 238 Government, 60 aided and 10 unaided, 2 Normal Schools one Government and one aided and 2 Industrial Schools, one aided and one unaided. The number of girls in these schools increased from 20,774 to 23,574 or by 2,800. There were also 8,880 girls in public boys' schools and 957 girls in village Indigenous schools, so that the total number of girls in all kinds of schools was 33,411 as against 27,431 girls in the previous year. The table showing the number and strength of public schools for girls is given in Appendix B. (23).

85. *Percentage of girls under instruction.*—The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age rose from 6·4 to 7.9.

86. *Expenditure on Girls Schools.*—The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,996 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,51,192
Local Funds	22,925
Municipal Funds	5,959
Fees	3,315
All other sources	43,605

The fees referred to above were realised from girls in Aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The expenditure on the Maharani's College from State Funds was Rs. 42,286. The sums contributed by private bodies for the education of girls are as noted below :—

	Rs.
The Wesleyan Mission	16,770
The London Mission	13,404
The Roman Catholic Mission	8,077
The M. E. Mission	3,573
The Church of England Zennana Mission ...	1,422
All other private bodies	1,112

87. *Results of Public Examinations.*—One female candidate from the Maharani's College appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, but failed to pass it. Eight girls from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, and 6 from the Maharani's College appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. No female candidate appeared for the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination during the year. Twenty-eight girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 20 passed, 10 passing in English only. Of the 20 successful candidates, 8 were from the Maharani's College, Mysore, 5 from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, 3 from the St Joseph's Convent, Champion Reefs, 2 from the Convent Girls' School, Mysore, and 2 were private candidates Seven of the successfull girls were Brahmins, 2 other high caste Hindus, 6 Native Christians and 5 Europeans or Eurasians. Hundred and seventy-five female candidates were registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 163 were examined and 48 passed, 4 passing in Sanskrit only and one in Persian only. Of the successful girls, 31 were Brahmins, 3 other Hindus, 1 a Lingayet, 5 Mahomedans and 8 Native Christians. Altogether 50 institutions sent up female candidates for this examination and 20 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Aryabalika Pathasala and the Government Girls' School, Bangalore, the M. E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar, and Madrasia Riff Umswan, Mysore. The two female candidates that appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade from the Maharani's College, were successful. Thirty girls appeared for the Written Test of the Lower Secondary grade Training and 16 passed For the Practical Examination, 22 appeared and 17 passed, of whom 8 were from the Maharani's College, 4 from the Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' School, Mysore, 3 from the Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' Normal School, Bangalore, and 2 from the Government Hindustani Girls' School, Mysore. One girl from the Maharani's College also passed in drill. Twenty-five girls appeared for the examination for proficiency in sewing and 19 passed, 4 being placed in the First class The Maharani's College passed 11 girls, the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding Normal School 5, the Wesleyan Mission Petta Girls' School, Tumkur, 2, and the Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girls' School, Mysore, 1. Seven European or Eurasian girls of the Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, passed the Technical Examinations of the Midland Counties Union, Birmingham, and 4 girls of the Maharani's College, passed the Madras Technical Examinations, 3 in Free hand drawing, Elementary and 1 in Painting, Elementary. These results were satisfactory.

88 Boards of Visitors of Girls' Schools —As usual these boards took little or no interest in the welfare of the schools under their supervision. The Circle Inspector remarks that in the Tumkur District the Board of Horapete Girls' School took a keen interest in collecting subscriptions for prizes, that of Turuvekere Girls' school contributed half the cost of a violin for the use of the school and that of the Maddagiri Girls' School paid occasional visits Now that Government have sanctioned the conversion of these boards into Committees of Management with certain powers and privileges, greater interest may be expected to be shown by these bodies in future in the furtherance of female education.

89. (*a*) Improvement of Female Education.—It is worthy of note that scheme of reorganization of the Maharani's College and the District Head quarter Girls' Schools has been recently sanctioned, with a view to secure a continuous and increasing supply of girl pupils in higher classes and a larger supply of duly qualified women teachers for the Department In accordance with this scheme not only education of a literary character, but also instruction in certain Industrial and Domestic arts such as weaving, music, rattan work, mat-making, sewing, knitting, lace work, etc., will be imparted to school girls, so as to make them fit for the onerous duties of family life. The Maharani's College will henceforth consist of 4 main sections the English section teaching up to the Intermediate Standard, the Vernacular section teaching up to the Upper Secondary standard, the Training section providing for the Upper and Lower Secondary Training and the Industrial and Domestic Science section teaching cottage and other small industries The large number of Primary classes and the Oriental classes in Sanskrit and Kannada will be abolished due provision being made elsewhere for such instruction. There will be a hostel in connection with the College, one section of which will be the

present Widows' Home under the management of its philanthropic founder Mr. Rai Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta A. Narasimhiengar, with its name altered to Abalasrama or Women's Home, the other section being the hoste proper for accommodating the paying students of the College. This last section will be located in the Yelandur Jahgirdar's bungalow

The Government Girls' School, Bangalore and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, will be raised to the High School standard by opening Kannada Upper Secondary classes. English Lower Secondary classes will be added to these two schools as well as to the Aryabalika Pathasala and the Chamarajapet Girls' School, Bangalore. Provision for English instruction will also be made in the Malleswaram Girls' School, Bangalore, and the other girls' schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga and the Municipal Girls' School at Hassan. The Maharani's College and the other girls' schools will henceforth be placed under Managing Committees instead of the present boards of visitors, which are not doing satisfactory work

89. (*b*) *The Maharani's College, Mysore.*—The Maharani's College was honoured with a visit by Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge in November 1913. The number on the rolls of the institution increased from 349 to 359 of whom 7 were in the Intermediate classes, 4 in the Oriental classes, 17 in the High School Department, 3 in the VI Form, 2 in the V Form and 12 in the IV Form, 10 in the Training Department and 321 in the Anglo-Vernacular Department Classified according to caste, there were 309 Brahmins, 5 Kshatriyas, 4 Vaisyas, 12 Lingayets, 3 Jains, 2 Europeans or Eurasians, 1 a Native Christian and 23 others. The College Department has been already refered to. Of the 4 in the Oriental Department, 3 were in the Sanskrit Section and 1 in the Kannada Section. All the 4 were preparing for the next Kanada Pandits' Examination Six girls appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination and 5 were admitted to the Junior Intermediate class. In the Training Department, 2 appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade and both of them were successful. At the Lower Secondary grade Training Examination 19 appeared and 9 passed in Theory and 8 in the Practical portion. Of the 321 in the Anglo-Vernacular Department, 64 were in the Middle stage, 77 in the Upper Primary stage and 180 in the Lower Primary stage Eight girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and all of them passed Out of 19 pupils sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 11 were successful. The High School classes were inspected by the Circle Inspector in January last and the Middle and Primary classes by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors in February The results of inspection are reported to be fairly satisfactory. Out of 17 girls in the Special Needle-work class, 16 were sent up for the Proficiency Examination in needle work and 11 of them passed Five girls were specially prepared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Drawing of whom 3 passed in Elementary Outline drawing and 1 in painting Elementary The Library of the College was strengthened by the addition of 199 volumes. The flooring was renewed during the year and sundry other repairs were executed. Additional class rooms were badly wanted The Games Club continued to be popular The senior girls took keen intrest in Tennis and the juniors in Badminton, Rounders and other games A games tournment was held during the year and prizes were awarded to winners A Ladies' Association is said to have been started recently in connection with the College by Sri Srirangamma, B A, the Head Mistress of the Primary Department, for mutual improvement. extension of knowledge and development of a spirit of unity for social service among the ladies of Mysore. This is a step in the right direction.

90. *The London Mission Girls' School, Bangalore* – The number on the rolls of this institutions increased from 136 to 160, of whom 15 were boys in the Infant classes Of the total number, 33 girls were in the High School classes. The adoption of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Curriculum in the school has made it possible to include subjects particularly important to girls, *viz.*, needle work, drawing and domestic science. It is intended to insert in the curriculum more practical lessons this year on the methods of cleaning, sick-nursings, etc The results of the several Public Examinations were satisfactory Eight girls' attended the secondory school leaving certificate public examination and 5 passed out of 10 that appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination Five girls attended the

Vacation Classes held by the Manual Training Teachers' Association and were awarded certificates and medals. The school was ably conducted and suitably staffed. Athletics and sports were encouraged. The school won a silver medal at the Dasara Exhibition and a gold medal at a Educational Exhibition in Bangalore.

91. *Anglo-Vernacular and English Middle Schools for girls.*—Excluding the Anglo-Vernacular Departments of the Maharani's College and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore there were 5 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools for girls of which 4 were aided and one unaided. The St. Bartholomew's School in Mysore ceased to exist for want of sufficient attendance and support. Of the 5 schools, 3 were for Europeans and Eurasians and will be treated in Chapter VIII. The Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, the Aryabalika Pathasala, the Government Girls' School and the Chamarajapet Girls' School, Bangalore, though maintaining English classes are being classed as Kannada Middle Schools.

The *Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Bangalore*, had a strength of 78 pupils, of whom 4 were boys. The number learning English was 75 as against 38 in the previous year. No pupils were sent up for the English Lower Scondary Examination, but 2 passed out of 9 sent up for the Kanada Lower Secondary Examination. Accommodation, equipment and boarding arrangements are reported to be satisfactory.

The strength of the *Abalasrama or Widows' Home, Mysore* decreased from 49 to 27, owing to the transfer of 16 pupils to the IV and V standards of the Maharani's College. There was an Ambulance class attached to the Home in which 6 pupils were taught first aid to the injured Of the number on the rolls, 25 were Brahmans, one was a Jain and one a Naik. Three pupils were in Standard I, 7 in Standard II, 12 in Standard III and 5 elderly girls in the Rattan class Of the 27 pupils, 17 were widows, 7 married women and 3 unmarried girls. In the Boarding Home there were 29 inmates of whom 13 attended the school attached to the home and 16 were studying in the Maharani's College Fourteen other students living in their own houses received tuition in home. The was no Lower Secondary class during the year. Six girls attended the Ambulance Examination and got certificates. The income of the home amounted to Rs 6,177-6-11 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,740-10-4 His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to contribute Rs 1,500 towards the funds of the home during the year. The Inspector remarks that the Committee of Management worked enthusiastically in the cause of poor and helpless Hindu women that sought refuge in the home.

92. *Kannada Middle Schools for Girls.*—The number of Kannada Middle Schools increased from 46 to 47 and their attendance from 5,714 to 6,578. Of the 47 schools, 29 were departmental, 16 aided and 2 Municipal schools. There were 12 schools in the Bangalore District, 8 in Kolar, 3 each in Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kadur, 7 in Mysore and 8 in Tumkur Districts.

The strength of the *Aryabalika Pathasala Bangalore* increased from 473 to 506, of whom 97 learnt English as against 14 in the previous year. Six girls appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 5 passed. Kindergarten as well as Religious and Moral Instruction received careful attention. The Inspector remarks that in consideration of the growing popularity and efficiency of the school, the construction of a new building for it is an absolute need.

The Government Girls' School, Bangalore had 466 pupils on its rolls as against 413 in the previous year. Seventy-two girls learnt English Three girls passed out of 4 sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination The school made satisfactory progress during the year. Good work was done by the *Chamarajpet Girls' School, Bangalore.* The attendance rose from 146 to 192, of whom 27 learnt English. An additional teacher and additional accommodation were provided for the school. None appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

The Government Girls' School Malleswaram, Bangalore, also increased in strength from 106 to 121. The school was growing popular. An English teacher and a Sewing Mistress were given to the school during the year. The Government building for the accommodation of the school was completed.

The Government Girls' School, Kolar was attended by 242 girls One girl passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The new Government building was ready for occupation.

The work of the *Shimoga Government Girls' School*, was seriously affected by plague for more than three months in the year. The strength decreased from 112 to 102. One pupil appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and passed.

The *Government Girls' School, Chitaldrug* was in a good condition with a strength of 138 pupils. Of the 4 pupils sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 2 passed.

The Government Girls' Schools at *T.-Narsipur* and *Nagamangala* were reduced to the Primary standard. They required working up.

The *Krishnarajabaliko Pothosolo Mysore* managed by the Municipality and a strength of 125 pupils, of whom 11 were in the middle stage. It is staffed by intelligent and enthusiastic Mistresses and is held in a new building which is commodious.

The *Seringapatam Girls' School* was attended by 123 pupils. Its staff was strengthened by two hands.

The *Nanjangud Girls' School*, with a roll of 121 girls, passed two pupils at the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

The *Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girl's School, Mysore* had a roll of 70 pupils. One pupil obtained certificate of Proficiency in sewing.

The *Empress Girls' School, Tumkur*, was attended by 218 girls, of whom 51 learnt English and 3 Sanskrit. There were 16 widow pupils in the School. Out of 5 pupils sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination in Kannada one passed. The school should show better progress.

The *Aryabalika Pathasala, Maddagiri*, had a roll of 97 pupils. Two girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

The *Wesleyan Mission Fort Girls' School, Tumkur*, had 247 pupils on its rolls, as against 218 in the previous year. For the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination 2 girls were sent up and one was successful. Kindergarten occupations, games and drill, Nature Study, needlework and knitting were systematically taught. The school maintained its efficiency under the management of the Lady Superintendent.

The *Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Gubbi*, with a strength of 158 pupils showed improvement. It was provided with a building by the Wesleyan Mission.

The Government Girls' Schools at *Sira* and *Kortagere* were in a fair condition. Both the schools needed qualified head mistresses and good buildings.

The *Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Girls' School, Hassan* had 113 pupils on its rolls. Three pupils appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination but none passed. The Middle classes needed improvement. The progress shown in needle craft was good.

The *Vanivilas Girls' School, Hassan* was attended by 176 pupils. The appointment of a qualified head Mistresses was very necessary. The building also needed extension.

The *Wesleyan Mission Fort Girls' School, Hole-Narsipur*, was in a fairly good condition.

The attendance of the *Government Girls' School, Chikmagalur*, increased from 113 to 129 Out of four pupils that appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary examination, one was successful, three having failed in needle work and cookery. The school is in need of a good building with a spacious compound.

The *Wesleyan Mission Aided Girls' School, Chickmagalur*, contained 70 pupils against 60 in the previous year. One girl passed the Lower Secondary examination out of two sent up. The organization and discipline are said to be in an excellent condition.

93. *Kannda Primary Schools for Girls.*—Excluding 72 Hindustani Primary schools, there were 236 Vernacular Primary Schools, of which 233 were Kannada schools, 2 Tamil schools and one a Mahratti school. Of the 233 Kannada schools, 172 were Departmental, 51 aided and 10 unaided. Of the 236 schools, 80 were Taluk Kannada, 141 Village Elementary Kannada, 6 Village Elementary Middle, 5 Taluk Panchama, 2 Tamil, one Mahratti and one Village Kannada Night. Of these schools 37 were in the Bangalore District, 14 in Kolar, 66 in Mysore, 25 in

Hassan, 9 in Kadur, 23 in Shimoga, 40 in Tumkur and 22 in Chitaldrug Districts. The total number of pupils in these schools was 11,152, of whom 11,331 were girls and 41 were boys. Of the girls, 48 were in the Middle stage and the rest in the Primary stage.

94. *Home Education classes.*—There were 34 Zenana pupils in the Home Education classes attached to the *Empress Girls' School, Tumkur*, as against 38 in the previous year. 23 ladies learnt Sanskrit also in addition to Kannada. No pupils were sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination from the two Circles into which the Zenana Department was divided. The Circle Inspector points out the need of teaching some useful home industries. The Head Mistress of the Government Girls' School, *Chikmagalur*, started a Home Education class for Zenana ladies. English, Sanskrit, Tamil and rudiments of Domestic science were taught in this class.

95. *Scholarships for widows.*—Forty-one scholarships were awarded to widow pupils during the year, of which 5 were held in High School classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Chapter VIII—Education of Europeans.

96. *Number of strength of school for Europeans and Eurasians.*— The number of schools for for Europeans decreased from 7 to 6 and their attendance from 590 to 551, of whom 223 where boys and 328 were girls. Of the total number of pupils, 506 made up of 208 boys and 298 girls were children of Europeans. In other public schools there were 64 pupils of the European community and 1 in a private school, making a total of 571 European boys and girls under instruction as against 604 in the previous year. A statement showing the number and strength of these schools is given in Appendix B. (24).

The *Colonial English School at White Field* was attended by 8 European boys and 4 European girls, who learnt English as their mother tongue. All the pupils were in the middle stage.

The *Fort English, School, Bangalore,* increased in strength from 44 to 45 of whom 20 were boys and 25 girls. There were 6 boys and 3 girls of the European community. English and Kannada are taught in this school.

The *Kolar Gold Fields School*, Nandidrug Mines, Oorgaum, decreased in strength from 148 to 130, of whom 77 were boys and 53 were girls, all the pupils being Europeans. Ten boys and 8 girls were in the high stage and the rest in the middle stage. The school was in a satisfactory condition. None of these schools sent up candidates for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

The number on the rolls of the *Convent Girls' School Kolar Gold Fields* increased from 210 to 215, of whom 79 were boys and 136 were girls of the European community. Of the total number, 2 boys and 10 girls were in the High stage and the rest in the middle stage. The school sent up 3 pupils for the English Lower Secondary Examination and all of them were successful. This school also shewed satisfactory progress.

The *Unaided Southern Mahratta Railway School*, Bangalore, had 54 European pupils on its rolls, of whom 22 were boys and 32 were girls.

The *St. Bartholomew's School*, Mysore, ceased to exist during the year. It was in a languishing condition for years past and was closed for low attendance and want of support.

The *Convent Girls' School*, Mysore, had 95 pupils consisting of 17 boys and 78 girls on its rolls, as against 107 in the previous year. Of the total number, 86 were Europeans or Eurasians, 3 Brahmins, 5 Parsi girls and one a Mahomedan boy. There were 5 girls in the high stage and the rest in the middle stage. Two girls appeared and passed at the English Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The Industrial section had 62 pupils and they were taught plain needle work of all kinds, dress making, drawn thread work, embroidery, knitting by hand and machine crochet pillow lace, limric lace, flower making, drawing, painting, Type-writing and short hand. The pupils made steady progress in all the industries, under the able guidance of Rev. Mother St. Ignatius.

Chapter IX—Education of Mahomedans.

97. *Number of Mahomedans under instruction*:—The total number of Mahomedan pupils in all grades of schools increased from 20,537 to 24,979, of whom 18,523 were boys and 6 456 were girls. Of the 18,523 boys, 17 were in Arts Colleges, 227 in High Schools, for boys. 6290 in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, 11,091 in Primary Schools, 20 in Training School, 161 in Industrial Schools, 1 in a Commercial School, 5 in Sanskrit Schools, 1 in the Engineering School and 710 in Private Institutions. Of the girls, 119 were in Vernacular Middle Schools for boys, 1,912 in Vernacular Middle Schools for girls, 4,334 in Primary Schools and 91 in Private Institutions. A statement showing these statistics is given in Appendix B. (25).

98. *Percentage of Mahomedan pupils*:—The total number of Mahomedan males and females of school-age are 93,050 and 20,706 respectively. The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction were 80·4 and 31·2 as against 65·3 and 26·4 respectively in the previous year.

99. *Number and strength of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools*:—The number of schools for Mahomedans increased from 348 to 393 or by 45 and their attendance from 16,058 to 18,984 or by 2,926. Of the 393 institutions, 8 were Anglo-Hindustani Schools for boys, 48 Hindustani Middle Schools for boys, 27 Hindustani Middle Schools for girls, 237 Primary Schools for boys and 73 Primary Schools for girls. Of the total attendance, 12,698 were boys and 6,286 were girls. The increase in the number of Departmental institutions was 15.

100. *Results of Public Examinations*:—Two Mahomedan male students passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University and 17 were examined at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. Twenty-four boys passed the English Lower Secondary Examination, 1 the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 52 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 14 the Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Upper and Lower Secondary grades, 2 the Examination in Practical Agriculture and 1 the Mysore Government Technical Examinations. Five Mahomedan girls passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 3 the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade.

101. *Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools*:—The number of these schools remained the same as during the previous year, *viz.*, 8, of which 7 were Anglo-Hindustani and 1 Anglo-Persian. Of the 8 schools, 6 were Departmental and 2 aided The total strength of these schools was 1155, of whom 443 learnt English, as against 343 in the previous year.

The *Anglo-Hindustani School, Mysore*, the largest of these schools, had a roll of 253 pupils as against 270 in the previous year. Of the total number, 120 learnt English. The school passed 3 pupils at the English Lower Secondary Examination and was in a good condition at the annual inspection.

The Model Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore, increased in strength from 91 to 93. Two out of five passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. The Deputy Inspector of Hindustani Schools remarks that the school needed more careful tuition and better organization of the teaching staff. It was also in need of a good building.

The strength of the *Anglo-Hindustani school, Channapatna*, increased from 185 to 197, of whom 64 learnt English which was taught up to the III standard. Two boys passed out of 7 sent up for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. The school building was extended during the year to provide additional accommodation for boys.

The *Anglo-Hindustani School, Tumkur*, had a roll of 167 pupils as against 139 in the previous year. Sixty-seven pupils learnt English. Four boys passed the English Lower Secondary Examination and 6 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, out of 13 sent up for each Examination. These results were satisfactory and testify to the good work done by the teachers. Additional teachers are said to be necesssary for the school.

The number on the rolls of the *Anglo-Hindustani School, Kolar*, decreased from 197 to 167 on account of the severity of plague. None passed the Lower Secondary

ary Examination during the year out of 2 sent up. The school was not at all in a satisfactory condition.

The *Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldrug*, increased in strength from 153 to 171, of whom only 27 learnt English The general tone and efficiency were fairly satisfactory. The two pupils sent up for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination were successful. The need for additional teachers was keenly felt The new building of the school was nearing completion

Of the two aided schools one was a Hindustani *Night School* with a roll of 42 pupils and the other a *Day Persian School* with an attendance of 65 pupils Both of them were in the Bangalore City. Neither of these schools passed any pupils at the Lower Secondary Examination The schools needed working up

102 *Hindustani Middle Schools for boys* —The number of these schools remained the same, *viz.*, 48, but their strength increased from 3,549 to 4,023, of whom 3,904 were boys and 119 were girls Of the total number on the rolls 342 were in the Middle stage, 639 in the Upper Primary stage and 3,042 in the Lower Primary stage The schools at Sayar Lines, Mysore, New Sayar Lines, Bangalore, Gundlupete, Dodballapur, Hoskote, Nelavangala Kunigal, Sira, Sidlaghatta, Shimoga, Molakalmuru and Tarikere were in a good condition, those at Mandya, Devanhalli, Arsikere, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mulbagal, Gubbi, Goribidnur and Hiriyur were in a fair condition seven other schools were improving, five were affected by plague and needed working up, the remaining 15 were in a bad condition, owing chiefly to the want of qualified teachers and the existence of factions in those places. These defects are being gradually remedied

103 *Hindustani Primary Schools for boys* —The number of these schools increased from 198 to 237 and their strength from 7,005 to 9115, of whom 1476 were girls Thirty-two of the Village Primary Schools maintained the Middle standard, though these are classed as Village Elementary Schools. Of the total number of Primary Schools, 52 were in the Bangalore District, 47 in Kolar, 38 in Mysore, 15 in Hassan 7 in Kadur, 17 in Shimoga, 46 in Tumkur and 15 in Chitaldrug 76 Primary schools were in a bad condition owing to the circumstances already stated The chief obstacle in the way of progress was the want of suitable accommodation The Inspecting officers during their inspection took steps to improve matters as far as they could

104 *Hindustani Girls' Schools* —The number of Hindustani Girls' Schools increased from 94 to 100, of which 27 were Middle schools and 73 were Primary schools Their attendance also increased from 4,347 to 4,691, of whom 148 were in the middle stage 461 in the upper primary stage and 4082 in the lower primary stage Of the 27 middle schools eight were in the Bangalore District, four in Kolar, three in Tumkur, five in Mysore, two in Hassan, two in Kadur, two in Shimoga and one in Chitaldrug The strength of these schools was 1912 The *Government Hindustani Girls School, Sultanpete, Bangalore* was in a fairly satisfactory condition One girl passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year The *Darwadi school Channapatna* was in a fair condition, while the *Syed Wadi School* in the same town was unpopular The *Clospet* Hindustani Girls' School recovered its strength and efficiency under the new Head Mistress The *Dodballapur* school showed a fair amount of work *Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' School, Bangalore* was in a good condition, though its attendance was poor The *New Sayar Lines School, Bangalore* was progressing rapidly. The *Lashkar Mohalla Girls' School* the *Church of England Zenana School*, and *Rifahul Muslamin Aided Girls' School Mysore*, were inspected by the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools The *Rifahul Muslamin School* was attended by 146 pupils and passed two girls' at the Lower Secondary Examination The *Malvalli* Girls' School managed by a single Mistress was in a fair condition The average attendance of *Mandya Girls' School* was very low, for want of a conducting cart. The *Gubbi Girls' School* was not in a satisfactory condition The *Sira Girls' Schools* was in a fair condition It needed a qualified Head Mistress The *Aided Girls' School at Tumkur* showed fair progress One girl passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Persian. The Schools at *Chikballapur*, *Goribidnur* and *Mulbagal* needed working up The *Sirivatapur school* was in a passable condition, though it suffered from the effects of plague The schools at *Shimoga* and *Hiriyur* were in a good condition while those at *Tarikere*, *Arsikere* and *Hassan* were in a fair condition The *Chikmagalur Hindustani Girls' School* was progressing under the new Head Mistress

It is worthy of note that the Church of England Zenana Girls' School trained Gosha girls for the Lower Secondary Training Examination of whom one passed during the year. Two other Mahomedan girls passed the same examination with the assistance of their male relatives. The question of starting a Training school for Mahomedan girls is under consideration.

Of the 73 Primary Hindustani girls' schools, 17 were in the Bangalore District, 16 in Mysore 8 in Tumkur, 13 in Kolar, 6 in Hassan, 4 in Shimoga, 2 in Kadur and 7 in Chitaldrug.

105. *Mahomedan Scholarships.*—As usual 37 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a month were awarded to Mahomedan male students from State Funds, besides six other scholarships from Gumbuz Funds. Of the 37 scholarships eight were held in College classes, and the rest in Secondary schools. Besides these, seven Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 a month each were awarded to Mahomedan pupils of Mysore studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,486. Eleven scholarships from Gumbuz Funds at the rates of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 were awarded to Mahomedan girls reading in the IV and V classes of Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State. The amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 315.

CHAPTER X.

106. *Pallegar Schoarships.*—Six ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners during the year and the special scholarship of Rs. 5 was continued to Hanumantha Naik of Kavaledurg Village Elementary School. The annual allotment for these scholarships was Rs. 840, of which only Rs. 250-12-10 was actually spent during the year.

CHAPTER XI—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND LAMBANIS.

107. *Backward class Schools.*—The number of institutions for backward classes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddars, Korachers, etc., increased from 120 to 174, of which 114 were Departmental, 47 were Aided and 13 Unaided. With the exception of three Schools in the Mysore City which combined Industrial along with general education, all the other schools were meant for the general education of pupils. Classified by districts there were twenty Schools in the Bangalore District. 15 in Kolar, 29 in Tumkur, 77 in Mysore, 10 in Hassan, 4 in Kadur, 10 in Shimoga, and 9 in Chitaldrug.

The Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore—With a view to raise the level of the backward classes, the Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore, was newly established by Government at an annual cost of Rs. 4,000. It started work on the 4th of August 1913. It is under the management of a responsible and enthusiastic Committee. The number on the rolls on the 30th June was 29, of whom 12 were in the Kannada V Class and 17 in Kannada IV class. The school prepares pupils for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. Instruction in Drawing and card-board work is also being given. Physical Exercise received careful attention. Besides general education, instruction in gardening and Agriculture to a small extent, mat-weaving, loom-weaving, tanning and leather stitching is being regularly given under efficient instructors. The school is well equipped and is in an efficient condition. The pupils belong to different districts of the State and their education is completely free. They are also clothed and fed at the expense of Government. The school won a certificate for its exhibits at the last Dasara Exhibition. The main object of the institution as already stated, is to raise the social level of Panchamas in the State by means of suitable education and to enable Panchama boys to earn their bread by decent means of livelihood by following some vocation or other in after life.

The Taluk Kannada Panchama School, *Malvalli*, with 50 pupils on its rolls maintained the middle standard. The Wesleyan Mission Panchama School, Dodda-Holageri in Mysore had an attendance of 94 pupils. Five other Schools in the Mysore District were in a good condition and 37 others in a fair state of progress. The panchama schools at Tiptur and Pavagada maintained middle school classes and 22 other schools in the Tumkur District were in a fair condition. In the Hassan District the schools at Yagatay and Gorur were in a good condition and

the others showed a fair amount of work. There were 13 institutions in the Mysore City maintained by the Hindu dipressed class education Mission. The total strength of these schools was 480 pupils of whom 188 were girls. Besides general education, instruction in weaving and rattan work was given in two of the schools. Religious and Moral instruction was also attended to. A sum of Rs. 1,969-0-3 collected from subscriptions and donations was spent on the schools during the year. The *Vani Vilas Panchama's Girl's School, Mysore*, was the most important of these schools with a strength of 100 pupils. The second panchama conference and the Industrial Exhibition were held at Melkote and the Dewan was pleased to appreciate the work of both. In the *Kolar District* the panchama school at *Bagepalli* passed one boy at the Lower Secondary Examination. The Government Schools at *Kolar*, *Narsipur* and the *London Mission Girls' Schools* at *Siddlaghatta and Chikballapur* were in a good condition. The Unaided Police School for Korachers at Chelur in Gubbi Taluk was reopened during the year.

108. *Lambani Schools.*—The number of Lambani Schools decreased from 12 to 11, but their strength increased from 281 to 323, of whom 27 were girls. There were 9 schools in the Shimoga District and 2 in Tumkur. All these were Departmental schools and their general progress was fair.

CHAPTER XII.

109. *Village Indigenous Schools.*—These are schools which neither follow the Depratmental standards nor are subject to Departmental supervision or inspection. The number of such schools on the 30th June was 213 as against 1843 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these schools 7 were of the Advanced grade teaching Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, 2 were Elementary Schools teaching the Koran, and 1960 were other Elementary schools and 164 other schools. The strength of these schools was 29,396 of whom 957 were girls. The largest number learnt Kannada and belonged to the Hindu community. The statistics of these schools will be found in Appendices B. (27). (28), and (29). The question of improving literacy in the State by developing these village Indigenous Schools is engaging attention.

CHAPTER XIII—BOOKS.

110.—*The Text-Book Committee* – The annual general meeting of the Text-book Committee was held on the 17th of January 1914 and the Sub-Committees were appointed firstly for revising the manuscripts of lessons on Departmental Kanada Readers III and IV written by several gentlemen, Kannada Reader No. II, Vachakabadhini and Sabdadarsa, and secondly, for selecting poetical pieces for Kannada Readers III and IV. The Sanskrit Sub-Committee was requested to prepare and publish a Sanskrit Anthology of prose extracts in graduated series for being used for the Upper aud Lower Secondary Examinations. The question of inserting separate lessons on the races of mankind in Kannada Readers III and IV as well as retaining the use of the same text-books in schools for a number of years was discussed. The work of writing a set of Anglo-Kannada Translation books was entrusted to a new Sub Committee. The Sanskrit, Kannada and Hindustani Sub-Committees met in November 1913 and recommended text-books for the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Examinations.

Work done.—The writing of lessons for Kannada readers III and IV was entrusted to competent men and the lessons were ready in manuscript at the end of the year. Arrangements were also made for the writing of new books in Kannada on Domestic Economy and Needle-work. Balabhuvivarana was thoroughly revised and brought up to date. The work of revising Bhuvivarane Parts I and II, Balikagitamuktakalapa and Kalyanagitavali was entrusted to competent persons The Kannada Translation of Morrisons Junior Geography was almost completed. The printing of new Kannada maps was completed by Mr. Chatterjee of Calcutta and final proofs of almost all of them were received.

Books received.—138 books were received for patronage during the year, of which 110 were reviewed by the different sub-Committees and the remaining 28 by the Kannada Translator.

Patronage.—Thirteen different books were patronized during the year and 17 others were recommended as prize books.

Publications.—The following publications or revised editions were published during year :—

Pakasastra, Sanskrit and Kannada Lower Secondary Texts for 1915, Arithmetical Tables, Kannada Copy Books III, IV, V and VII, Kathasaptati, Savitri Charitre, Balabodhe, Parts I and II, Kannada Readers Nos. I and II, Manual of Hygiene (Hindustani), Brief History of Mysore (Hindustani), History of India (Hindustani), and Urdu Selections.

The Sanskrit and Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1916, Balabhuvivarane, Ankaganita (small), Kannada Manual of Hygiene were in the Press.

111. *The work of the Kannada Translator.*—The Translator examined and passed through the Press the proofs of Child's Geography in Kannada, Ankaganita (small), Savitri Charitre and Kannada Manual of Hygiene. He was also engaged in (1) editing the Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1916, (2) preparing and revising the lists of Kannada Geographical names to be inserted in the new maps of the World, India, Asia, Europe, Africa, America and Mysore, (3) correcting and passing the proofs of these maps (4) translating into Kannada the report of the Committee on Practical Instruction and the Booklet on the Village Improvement Scheme, (5) reviewing 28 Kannada books received for patronage, (6) revising and annotating the Quarterly Catalogue of books and periodicals received for Registration and lastly writing a short Review and Analysis of publications for the year 1913.

112. *The Educational Library and Museum.—The Educational Library.*—616 volumes were added to the Library during the year, bringing up the total number to 7,942 volumes. The new additions comprised mostly books on Principles of Education, Child and Psychology, Methods of Teaching, English Literature, History, Biography, and some other books of general interest. Of these last named, 'Science in Modern Life' in 6 volumes, 'Modern Business Practice' in 8 volumes, 'Cambridge Modern History' in 14 volumes, 'Modern History of the English People' by Gretton, 'Imperial Shakespeare' in 10 volumes, 'Moulton's World Literature and its place in general Culture' and books published under the 'Home University Library Series' are some that need special mention. 685 volumes were lent out of the Library during the year, as against 475 in the previous year. The number of visitors to the Library was 50, the same as in the year previous.

The Educational Museum.—The Museum continued to attract visitors as usual, the total number of visitors during the year being 1,081 of whom 539 were private gentlemen, 132 were officers of the Education Department, 377 were students and 33 ladies. The British exhibits were lent on requisition to the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, the Educational Exhibition in Bangalore and the Exhibition in Hassan. The following additions were made to the Museum during the year :—

(1) Wall charts of Natural History pictures and scenes of foreign lands received from the Office of the Inspector-General of Education.

(2) Magic Square and Cube by Vidwan K. T. Gopaliengar received from the Government Museum.

(3) Some articles of School furniture, charts, diagrams and pictures received from the Oriental Library.

The printing of the catalogue of exhibits was completed during the year.

113. *The Oriental Library, Mysore.*—On the 1st of July 1913, there were 9,380 printed volumes and 8,329 manuscript works in the Library and 425 printed volumes and 207 manuscripts were added during the year 1913-14, so that on the 30th June 1914, there were altogether 18,341 volumes, of which 9,805 were printed volumes of Kannada, Sanskrit and English works and 8,536 manuscripts of Sanskrit and Kannada Literature. The supplemental catalogues of manuscripts and printed works were brought up to date and ready for publication. A revised catalogue of English works that may remain after the transfer of the books to the Public Library and the early part of the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit and Kannada Manuscripts will be taken up.

Amoung the Sanskrit Manuscripts acquired during the year, the following deserve special mention :—

(1) *Lokashi-Dharma Sastra.*—Often quoted from in the Nibandha works on Dharma Sastra. It is a rate work in verse based on the original smritisof Manu, Gautama, Atri, etc.

(2) *Apasthamba-Dharma-Vyakhya* by Gopala Yajvan. This has not been met with hitherto.

(3) Saunaka-*Dharma Sastra*, an original independent Smiriti often quoted from, but rarely met within original.

(4) *Mulastamba Purana* which forms the foundation of the claims of the Visvakarma-brahmanas.

(5) *Vaikhanasagama*, a typical agama of the class written in prose, treating namily of the Vaikhanasa mode of temple work and incidentally of the several systems of philosophy.

(6) *Panini-sutrartha-tippani*, a terse and clear version of the Panini Sutras written by one *Devasahaya*.

(7) *Maharakya-ratnavali-brahma-bhasaka-lochana.*

(8) *Isa-Kena-Katha Bhashya.* This and number 7 are written by Upanishad-brahmendra, the founder of Agastyasrama, in Kanjeevaram.

(9) *Tattvaprakasika-garvartha-dipika*, by Vadirajaswamin.

(10) *Tattvaprakasika-Bhararatnakosa* by Sumatindraswamin. Both 9 and 10 are rare works highly valued by Dvaita-Vedanta Scholars

(11) *Sivagitha Vyakhya*, an elaborate commentary on Sivayogin.

(12) *Sivadhikya-Sikhamani*, by Revanaradhya and

(13) *Sivadhikya-pradipika* by the same author two high class works on Vira-siva cult.

(14) *Bhagavan-namamrita-Rasayana*, and

(15) *Bhagavan namamrita-Rasodaya* by Bodhendrayati both treating of the extreme spritual efficacy of the Namasmarana and based on Upanishads and Puranas.

(16) *Tattvartha-Sutra-Vritti* by Bhaskaranandi, a work on Jain Philosophy, being a clear and short gloss on Tattvartha Sutra.

Of the Kanarese works, the only one worthy of mention is *Sukasaptati*, a high class work of about 8,000 granthas written in Bhamini Shatpadi. This is the first complete and correct copy that has been secured for the Library.

810 pages of 10 works were got printed by the Library during the year. The first three volumes of the Smriti Chandrika, the third volume of Bhattadipika, and the second volume of Brahmasutra Bhashya with the Tatpárya Chandrika were completed. Arrangements have been made for printing a larger number of works during the current year. Two thousand three hundered books and manuscripts were consulted by readers in the Library and 770 printed and 168 manuscript volumes were lent out for study and consultation outside the Library.

114. *The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—The value of stock in the Central Book Depot on the 30th June was Rs. 110,104-10-0 and in all the Branch Depots Rs. 10,153-14-10, so that the total stock in all the depots taken together was Rs. 1,20,258-8-10 as against Rs. 1,19,857-8-2 in the previous year. Books and maps of the value of Rs. 54,169-15-6 were added to stock during the year and stock valued at Rs. 24,424-1-6 was issued to Branch Depot keepers for sale. The scale proceeds realized in all the Depots was Rs. 47,241-1-10 as against Rs. 42,469-14-9 realised in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 23,064-13-0 was realised in the Central Depot and Rs. 24,176-4-10 in the Branch Depots. The amount of cash paid to Treasury was Rs. 43,427-0-2 and the amount credited by book adjustment was Rs. 338-7-0, so that the total remittance amounted to Rs. 43,765-7-2, as against Rs. 39,280-1-3, in the year 1912-13. These figures show that the transactions of the Depot have been extending over a wider area. A sum of Rs. 3,814-1-8 was allowed to Branch Depot keepers and purchasers as commission, and books of the value of Rs. 3,528-14-0 were supplied free of cost

to Government officers and schools. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. supplied Departmental Readers of the value of Rs. 14,594-7-6 and paid Rs. 2,918-14-2 in the shape of Royalty to Government. Considering the large profits that are realized from Departmental publications generally, the question of terminating the contract with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and encouraging local enterprise deserves serious consideration. A sum of Rs. 5,135-11-10 was spent on the establishment of the Central Book Depot during the year under report.

115. *Encouragement of Authors.*—Out of the annual allotment of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, a sum of Rs. 3,778-12-0 was spent on the purchase of books and journals received for patronage during the year. A statement showing the number and value of the copies of each book or journal purchased is given Appendix B. (30).

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sloyd Classes.

116. *Wood Sloyd.*—The number of Wood Sloyd centres remained the same as during the year previous. viz., 9, of which 5 were in the Bangalore Circle and 4 in the Mysore Circle. A new Centre has recently started at Chikballapur for the benefit of the local High School boys. The total number of sloyd pupils on the 30th June increased from 1,321 to 1,420, of whom 824 were in the Bangalore Circle and 596 in the Mysore Circle.

Of the 824 pupils in the *Bangalore Circle*, 528 were in Bangalore Centre, 58 in Channapatna, 79 in Chitaldrug, 89 in Shimoga and 70 in Kolar. The Bangalore Centre trained pupils of the Government High School, the Government Anglo-Vernacular School and the London Mission High School. The work in these centres was satisfactory. It is reported that the pupils have acquired habits of order, neatness, concentration of attention and love of manual labour. Want of sufficient accommodation is complained of in the centres at Bangalore and Channapatna and the construction of a Model Sloyd Hall is proposed for Bangalore. The various centres were supplied with the necessary tools and furniture. Two graduates of the Department as well as a teacher from the German Mission High School, Udupi under went Sloyd training in the Bangalore Centre. The services of Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Sloyd Supervisor of the Bangalore Circle were lent to the Bombay Government to organize Sloyd in that Presidency. During the 4 years he served as Supervisor, he worked enthusiastically and did much to popularise Sloyd in the State.

In the *Mysore Circle*, the Mysore Centre had 150 sloyd pupils on the 30th June, the number in February and March being 250. As usual 10 sets of 30 boys worked in this centre. The pupils from the Normal School, the High School Department of the Maharaja's College and the two aided High Schools attended this centre for training. The numbers of pupils in the other centres were as follows:—Tumkur 152, Chikmagalur 164, Hassan 130. Several pupils in the Centres at Mysore and Tumkur were able to finish the prescribed course and a few did one or two supplementary models. The progress of bench work in Chikmagalur was fair. No sloyd work was done in the Hassan Centre for want of a trained instructor. Regular work was however resumed in June 1914. Most of the Sloyd pupils cultivated habits of neatness, accuracy and careful observation and developed a real taste for drawings. Want of accommodation and of more work benches was felt in the Mysore Centre. A good Sloyd Hall at Chikmagalur is a real need. Sloyd Models and Drawings from the different centres were sent to the Exhibitions at Mysore and Bangalore, and won medals and certificates. The centres at Bangalore. Channapatna and Mysore, and Chikmagalur distinguished themselves at these exhibitions. All the sloyd instructors and the two supervisors worked enthusiastically during the year.

Paper Sloyed.—Altogether 3,887 pupils received instruction in paper sloyed during the year, of whom 2,387 were in the Bangalore Circle and 1,500 in the Mysore Circle. The number of paper sloyd centres remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 47 of which 27 were in the Bangalore Circle, and 20 in the Mysore Circle. All the Centres did useful work except Bowringpete, Mulbagal, Chamrajnagar and Saklespur centres where the progress suffered considerably on account of plague or cholera. Paper folding was systematically taught in all the

centrs and satisfactory progress was made in it. The popularity of wood sloyd has lad several headmasters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to ask for the introduction of wood sloyd into the II and III Forms of their schools The supervisor of Bangalore suggests that the boys of these classes may be allowed to work with thick card boards and given lessons in free hand and mechanical drawing. The supervisor of Mysore is of opinion that Elementary sloyed or "light wood work course" might be very usefully adopted in all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Special Normal class —The Rotation class of the Mysore Normal School took the place of the vacation classes which used to be arranged in previous years. This class trained several school masters who were too old or unable to undergo regular Normal Training

Medical Inspection of Schools —In district and taluk headquarters and other places where there were Government Dispensaries or Vaidyasalas, the Medical inspection of pupils was fairly satisfactory But in other places, especially in rural parts, there was no medical inspection worth the name More satisfactory arrangements can only be made either by employing separate itinerant medical officers or giving allowances to the existing officers for the extra work expected of them The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,279 as against 3,432 in the previous year The district-wise numbers are as follows —Bangalore 239, Kolar 136, Chitaldrug 220, Tumkur 652, Mysore 409, Kadur 309 and Hassan 314 One hundred and three pupils of Hindustani schools were also reported to have been treated for fever and ague during the year

118. *Summary and Conclusion* —The two First Grade Colleges were considerably improved and strengthened during the year and the opening of Honours courses in them was sanctioned The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University for the B A Honours Course in Physics and the Maharaja's College in History and Economics The affiliation in Chemistry Honours Course had to be postponed for want of an Assistant Professor of European qualifications Additional Junior Intermediate classes were started in the two Colleges to provide admission to the large number of boys holding the School Leaving Certificates Chemical and Physical apparatus was supplied for practical work to some of the High Schools Primary Education continued to advance rapidly by the opening of new schools and construction of suitable buildings to existing ones The question of opening a large number of Aided Village Schools was taken up and an incentive to private enterprise was created by the sanction of liberal building grants The revision of the curricula of studies of Elementary Schools was taken up and the introduction of Practical Instruction into them was sanctioned by Government. Technical Education was further developed by the starting of Mechanical Engineering School and a Commercial School at Bangalore and the reorganization of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. The scales of pay of Educational officers under Direction, Inspection, Colleges, High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools were suitably revised and the reorganization scheme of the other branches of the Department, *viz*, Normal Schools, District Headquarter Girls' Schools and the Maharani's College has also been since sanctioned. My proposals for the reorganization of Vernacular Schools are before Government and early orders are awaited With these various reforms, the Department is expected to develop rapidly and increase its sphere of usefulness to the State by spreading education and enlightenment among the masses of the population The fact that people have been coming forward with requisitions for new schools supported by liberal offers of money contributions augurs well for the future advancement of education in the state The recent Regulation sanctioned by Government for the introduction of Compulsory Education in 15 selected areas is a further step towards the accomplishment of the desired object

The usual general tables and appendices accompany the Report for publication along with it

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servent,
M SHAMA RAO,
Inspector-General of Education.

G. R. S. 26]

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

General and Revenue Secretariat

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Date of issue 6/11/1914

Signed by Mr A.V Ramanathan

179 **File No.**

Serial No.

No. 1132 Ex. 1 Report (Statement & Appendices

To The Supdt. Govt. Press. Bangalore

Has the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1913—14 with general tables I to VIII and appendices A_1 + A_2 and B_1 to B_{33}, and to request that 300 copies thereof may be printed ~~as noted~~ X, 50 copies of the full report in one volume being sent to the ~~D.P.I. of Edn.~~ this office and the rest to the office of the D.P.I. of Edn. in Mysore.

Two clean proofs of the

over.

+
200 copies of the Report with general tables & appendices in one Vol.

100 copies of the Report and general tables I to VIII in one Vol.

100 copies of the appendices A_1 + A_2 + B_1 to B_{33} in one Vol. as a supplement.

400

SUBJECT.

180

Report and the statements may be sent to the D.G. of Edn. for approval.

The review of the Govt. may be awaited before binding the copies of the Report.

By order

for Secy. to Govt.

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

Fair draft

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1214

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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Read--

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1913-14 submitted by the Inspector General of Education in Mysore with his letter No.7056-287/ dated the 29th October 1914.

Order thereon No: 4005-64/2&67-16-3

Dated, Bangalore, 15th April 1915.

General Statistics.

1. Education continued to make marked progress in several directions. The total number of public and private institutions increased from 4568 to 5134 and their strength from 1,56,440 to 1,87,730 of whom 1,54,319 were boys and 33,411 girls. The increase in the number and strength of private institutions is a matter for satisfaction, considering

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that there was a fall in the year 1912-13.

The strength of the schools would have been more if plague, cholera and small pox had not prevailed during some parts of the year in the districts of Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Hassan. There was one school to every five square miles of area and to every 1,111 persons of the population. The percentage of boys and gils under instruction to the total male and female population of school-going age were 35.7 and 7.9 respectively. Compared with the total population of the State, the percentages were 5.4 and 1.2 respectively. Comparing the progress of Education among the different sections of the population, the percentage of pupils of both sexes to total population was 2.4 in the case of Hindus, 8.3 in the case of Mahomedans, 11.2 in the case of Native Christians,

10.9 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 3.0 in the case of others.

2. Collegiate Education. The first grade equipment of the two colleges for the B.A. Pass Course and for Honours Courses in certain subjects was completed during the year. The number on the rolls of all the colleges in the State increased from 433 to 570. Of this number 12 were girls, 6 belonging to the European and 6 to the Brahmin community.

The results of the University Examinations in the case of the students of these colleges were on the whole satisfactory. It would be useful if in future reports the numbers of those who completed their courses and took their degrees each year are given.

3. Secondary Education for boys.

Secondary education continued to

(Vide General Table II)

progress as before, there being 36,236 boys in the secondary stage as against 32,949 in the year 1912-13. The number of Secondary Schools for boys increased from 240 to 245 of which 14 were English High Schools, 2 Kannada High Schools, 147 English Middle and 82 Vernacular -- Middle Schools. 609 candidates appeared at the Public Examination held in connection with the award of the Secondary School Leaving certificates.

Out of the 45 candidates who appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras and Bombay Universities 21 passed.

4. Primary Education for Boys.

The number of Public Primary Schools for boys increased from 2,046 to 2,272. The total number of boys in the primary stage of Education rose from 73,971 to 93,972. Including the strength

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of the private indegenous schools, the percentage of boys in the primary stage to the total male population of school going age was 29.83 against 24.99 in the previous year. These statistics show that primary education made marked progress during the year. As in the previous year a special grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the expansion of primary education in the State, of which a sum of Rs.27,372 was allotted for new schools, Rs.14,313 for the expansion of existing schools, and Rs.15,000 for furniture and appliances to new schools. Out of the allotment for new schools arraggements were made to start 158 primary schools in the several districts of the State. ~~Again~~, the construction of ~~only~~ 40 new village school buildings was sanctioned from the grant of Rs.1,50,000

made for that purpose, against 77 buildings sanctioned during the previous year.

The amount actually utilized during the year out of this grant has not been reported, but it is since ascertained to have been only Rs.80,000. To facilitate increased activity in this direction the Inspector General of Education was first empowered to sanction estimates for buildings costing not more than Rs.500 and this limit was subsequently raised to Rs.1,000. The services of a competent Public Works Overseer had also been placed at his disposal in this connection. It is hoped that the department will be able to utilise more fully the resources placed at its disposal by Government.

It is an encouraging feature of the year that private contributions amounting to Rs.12,850 were forth coming for the construction and repairs of village school

buildings and that 47 private buildings were handed over to the Education Department for opening new schools.

Towards the close of the year a scheme was sanctioned by Government to open 1000 aided village schools, the residents of the villages, where such schools are started, being expected to supplement the Government-Grant with contributions either in kind or money so that the total emoluments of the teachers may not be less than Rs.10 a month.

The Mysore Elementary Education Regulation No. V of 1913 received His Highness' assent on the 11th October 1913, and became law during the year under review. Its provisions have since been extended to 15 selected localities. Government expect that these measures will contribute to a much larger expansion of education among

all classes of the State.

5. The Education of girls continued to be popular. The number of public schools for girls increased from 360 to 397 and the total number of girls under instruction from 27,431 to 33,411. ~~These figures are encouraging~~. The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year amounted to Rs.2,26,996. One candidate appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts from the Maharani's College but was unsuccessful. Six girls from the same college appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public ~~Examination~~ Examination. 20 girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination and 48 the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

Since the close of the year, a scheme for re-organizing the Maharani's College and extending the existing facilities for female education has been sanctioned, and

the institution of a large number of scholarships for the education of girls is also under consideration.

6. Education of Mahomedans. The number of Mahomedan schools increased from 348 to 393 and the total number of Mahomedan pupils in all the schools of the State rose from 20,537 to 24,979 of whom 18,523 were boys and 6456 girls. The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the Mahomedan male and female population of school-going age respectively, were 80.4 and 31.2.

The number in English Arts Colleges rose from 5 to 12, in the English High Schools from 163 to 227, and in the English Middle Schools from 1993 to 2256. There-- has been appreciable progress all round. Nevertheless, the proportion of Mahomedan boys in the higher classes continues to be

very small, in spite of the encouragement granted by Government by means of special scholarships, freeships and half freships.

7. Education of Backward classes.

It is gratifying to note that education continued to be popular among the poorer castes such as Holeyas, Madigas, Waddas and others. The number of schools for these classes increased from 120 to 174 and their strength from 3006 to 4521 of whom 823 were girls. To provide additional facilities for their education a central Panchama Boarding School has been newly established by Government at Mysore at an annual cost of Rs.4000. This institution combines literary with vocational instruction and promises to supply a class of educated young men who will exercise a beneficial influence on the community in course of time.

8. Normal Instructions. There were three Normal schools for the training of masters and two for the training of school mistresses. With the expansion of primary and secondary education in the State a ~~demand~~ kind was felt last year for increased numbers of trained teachers. To meet this demand a scheme for reorganizing the Normal Schools has been recently sanctioned, and when it comes into full working order it is hoped that Normal Instruction in the State will be placed on a better footing. The main features of the scheme are the conversion of the Normal School at Mysore into a Training College by the addition of a Training Class for graduate teachers, the remodelling of the Training Schools at Shimoga and Kolar and the opening of a new Training School at Tumkur.

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9. Technical Education. The inauguration last year of a comprehensive scheme for the development of industrial and commercial education in the State yielded satisfactory results. The number of Technical schools increased from 26 to 38 of which 27 were Industrial schools, 5 Weaving schools, 2 Engineering schools and 4 Commercial schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these Institutions was 1,710 of whom 101 were girls. The Mechanical Engineering School and the Commercial School at Bangalore were started during the year, and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore reorganized and provided with a workshop. There were 203 students in the Institute excluding the Engineering section, and 46 of them appeared for the Madras Technical Examination, 35 of them were successful, 5 taking a first class.

The Carpentry School at Hole-Narsipur did good work in taking the boys of the Local Hindustani school into the smithy class and teaching them to prepare iron hinges, hasps and staples, nuts, bolts, keys etc. The Panchama Industrial School at Tiptur commenced well and won a silver medal for its exhibits of leather sandals, shoes, bed straps, etc. at the Bangalore Educational Exhibition.

10. The attendance in the Industrial Schools of Sagar and Molakalmoru is not proportionate to the expenditure and unless better use is made of these institutions, it would be better to remove them to more satisfactory places.

11. A scheme for the better organisation of the industrial schools outside the two cities of Bangalore & Mysore is under consideration of

Government and orders will be passed thereon during the year.

12. The strength of the Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was 157. The results of the examinations locally held were highly s tisfactory. 69 pupils passed in various subjects in the Madras Technical Examinations

13. There were 42 students in the Mechanical Engineering School and 35 were promoted to the 2nd year class on the results of an examination.

14. The Government Commercial School, Bangalore had 88 pupils on its rolls. Instruction in Type-writing, short-hand, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and office routine was given in the school.

15. A scheme of Technical Examinations was sanctioned ~~during the year~~ and exami-

nations under it were held during the year, for the first time. At these examinations 50 out of the 88 students in the Government Commercial School were successful in the various subjects and five were placed in the lst class. The results are highly satisfactory and indicate that the institution supplies a distinct want. Government will be glad if further facilities in this direction be provided by organising a course of lectures on matters relating to trade and commerce for the benefit of those engaged or interested in these pursuits.

16. Manual instruction. The scheme for manual instruction in the State sanctioned in 1906-07 has continued to work satisfactorily. A large number of students have been trained in Wood Sloyd and Paper sloyd and are reported to have acquir habits of order, neatness, concentration

of attention, and love of manual labour.

A gratifying testimony was afforded to the usefulness of this branch of the educational work of this state by the Bombay Government in borrowing the services of the Sloyd Supervisor of the Bangalore Circle to start work in the Dharwar Training College.

17. Controlling agencies.

Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., held the office of the Inspector General of Education during the year. He went on deputation to Bombay and Poona to study the working of the Technical Institutions in those places, and on his way visited the Training College at Dharwar.

The Deputy Inspector General of Education did commendable work in connection with the expansion of primary education. According to the revised ~~s~~ scale which was sanctioned in December 1913

~~1913, the inspe~~
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~~1913~~, the inspection staff consisted of 25 officers, viz., 2 Circle Inspectors, 9 District Inspectors of Schools, of whom one was for Hundustani Schools, and 14 Assistant Inspectors of Schools of whom 2 were for Hindustani schools and one for Sanskrit schools. Miss A. E. Rutledge was appointed Inspectress of Hindustani schools and entered upon her duties in January 1914

The work done by the Inspection staff was on the whole satisfactory. It is pleasing to note that the Revenue and other officers of Government evinced great interest in the educational activities of the State and that the village school committees rendered valuable help to the department in improving the organization and maintaining the discipline of schools in rural areas as well as in securing voluntary contributions towards the repairs

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and construction of school houses. In the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur, Hassan and Tumkur some private gentlemen built school houses at their own cost or contributed liberally towards their erection by Government. Government have great pleasure in recording their appreciation of the help and co-operation thus rendered and they trust that such assistance will be forthcoming in increasing measure in the future.

18. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. M. Shama Rao, the Inspector General of Education for his able administration of the department during the year. ~~Mr. Shama Rao was honoured by the Supreme Govern-~~ Govt have decided to confer on Mr Shama Rao ment with the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January 1914.

23/1/15 2.4.15 10/4/15

By order,

Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and Agriculture.

P. T. O.

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T o

The Inspector General of Education.

" Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

" Deputy Commissioners of Districts,

" Heads of other Departments.

Sir